REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1902-1903.

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY.

1902-1903.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following statement gives the attendance returns (General Table I in Appendix A) for the last two years:—

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Public Institutions.				
University Education—				
Arts Colleges	10	10	1,941	1,915
Professional Colleges	5	5	1,064	1,153
School Education, General—				
Secondary Schools	494	489	48,533	46,235
Primary Schools	8,987	9,035	513,211	476,979
School Education, Special—				
Training Schools	17	18	848	576
Other Schools	35	38	3,179	3,428
Total, Public Institutions ...	9,548	9,595	568,776	530,286
Private Institutions.				
Advanced	111	62	4,680	2,761
Elementary	2,592	2,561	66,412	66,661
Total, Private Institutions ...	2,703	2,623	71,092	69,422
Grand Total ...	12,251	12,218	639,868	599,708

Omitting private institutions, that is to say, institutions which are not under Government inspection, I find that in public institutions the number of male pupils under instruction has decreased from 487,299 to 453,078 and the number of female pupils from 81,477 to 77,208. The average monthly number on rolls has increased from 580,852 to 584,898, but the average daily attendance fell from 435,040 to 433,736. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number is 74.

The foregoing table shows that the number of public institutions has increased by 47. This increase is shared by "Primary," "Training" and "Other Schools," whilst the "Secondary" schools show a decrease. The number of pupils shows a decrease of 38,490, which is shared by all classes of institutions except "Professional Colleges" and "Other Schools," which show an increase. This loss, however, is more apparent than real as will be seen from the average monthly number on rolls which shows an increase over last year's figures. The decrease is chiefly due to the temporary closure of some important schools on 31st March 1903 on account of plague and to the fact that others, reopened just before the close of the official year, had not regained their normal strength. The net result for the Presidency, if private institutions are included, is a loss of 33 schools and 40,160 pupils. The main cause of the decrease is plague, owing to which, in the Southern Division alone, no less than 365 schools were closed on 31st March 1903. Plague was more generally prevalent in the Presidency than in any preceding year, and the result is a complete vitiation of our Educational statistics.

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2. General Table III gives full details as to the attendance in the different classes of public schools, and the figures contrast with those of the previous year as under:—

Class of Institutions.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government	64	65	11,079	10,451	1	...	...	628
Local Boards	3,949	3,993	214,738	196,862	44	...	...	17,876
Municipal Boards	793	793	84,816	72,823	...	...	...	11,993
Native States	2,398	2,371	134,963	132,391	...	27	...	2,572
Aided	2,142	2,181	106,036	102,137	39	...	...	3,899
Unaided	202	192	17,144	15,622	...	10	...	1,522
Total ...	9,548	9,595	568,776	530,286	84	37	...	38,490

Government Institutions show an increase of one which is due to the inclusion of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, for the first time in my annual report. The other variations in the number of schools and scholars will be noticed in their proper places.

The results of the Public Examinations will be found in General Table VI and the stages of instruction in schools for general education are shown in General Table V. The number of pupils learning English has fallen from 51,896 to 49,520, the number learning a classical language from 21,094 to 20,780, and the number learning a vernacular language from 532,992 to 499,070.

The distribution of the pupils according to race is given below:—

Race.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	4,164	4,078
Native Christians	15,300	16,038
Hindus { Bráhmins	93,383	83,671
Hindus { Non-Bráhmins ...	339,099	313,628
Muhammadans	98,382	93,253
Buddhists	16	936
Pársis	16,163	15,135
Others	2,269	3,507
Total ...	568,776	530,286

From the preceding comparative statement it will be observed that "Native Christians," "Buddhists" and "Others" show an increase, whilst the remaining races show a decrease. The remarkable increase in "Buddhists" is nominal only inasmuch as "Jains," who more resemble "Buddhists" than "Hindus," are returned this year as "Buddhists."

3. The table showing the distribution of schools throughout the Presidency is printed in the Supplement to this Report. The total figures show that in British districts with an area of 123,070 square miles, 25,915 towns and inhabited villages and an estimated population of 18,573,767 there were 7,102 recognised schools with 391,485 pupils and 2,023 unrecognised schools with 46,970 pupils on 31st March 1903. The number of villages with schools was 5,874 and the average number of square miles to each village with a school was 21, while the percentage of total pupils to population fell from 2·6 to 2·4. In Native States with an area of 65,761 square miles, 15,126 towns and inhabited villages and an estimated population of 6,908,648 there were 2,493 recognised and 600 unrecognised schools with 138,801 and 22,452 pupils respectively. The number of villages with schools was 2,082 and the average number of square miles to each village with a school was 33, whilst the percentage of pupils to population remained the same, *viz.*, 2·4.

4. The total expenditure from all sources is given in General Tables II and IV, and the figures contrast with those of the previous year as under:—

Years.	Provincial Fund.	Local Cess.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	All other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02 ...	21,94,163	9,63,061	4,34,693	17,19,523	24,66,025	77,77,465
1902-03 ...	26,25,480	8,35,089	4,42,362	17,18,256	25,95,591	82,16,778

The increase in the expenditure from Provincial Funds will be explained in the next paragraph. The decrease under Local Cess is chiefly due to the large special grants given by Government to the several District Local Boards for Primary Education. There is a slight increase under Municipal rates which is due to larger expenditure incurred by the Municipal Boards on their schools.

The decrease in attendance accounts for the slight fall in the fee receipts. The large increase under "Endowment and all other sources" is chiefly due to the increased expenditure on Arts Colleges, Secondary, Primary and Special schools and miscellaneous.

Various percentages are worked out in General Table II, and the total expenditure of the year is divided between the different funds as under:—

	Percentage for British Districts.	Percentage for the whole Presidency.
Provincial Funds	38·2	32
Local Cess	12·1	10·2
Municipal Rates	6·4	5·3
Fees	21·9	20·9
Revenues of Native States (including Cess and Rates).	·6	14
All other sources	20·8	17·6

The share which each class of institution has in the total expenditure is as under:—

Cost of Public Institutions classed as	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government	9,46,807	10,60,746
Local Board	15,47,002	16,20,317
Municipal Board	8,13,933	8,31,105
Native States	12,49,874	12,60,025
Aided	20,81,678	22,37,887
Unaided	3,93,849	3,14,676
General	7,44,322	8,92,022
Total ...	77,77,465	82,16,778

and again:—

	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges...	3,52,824	4,00,193
Professional Colleges	1,82,708	1,81,638
Secondary Schools	20,23,315	20,55,871
Primary Schools	35,09,316	35,60,176
Special Schools	5,24,030	5,63,749
Buildings and Apparatus	4,40,950	5,63,129
University	2,06,208	1,89,400
Direction and Inspection	3,60,680	3,76,510
Scholarships	1,74,656	1,51,564
Miscellaneous	2,778	1,74,548
Total ...	77,77,465	82,16,778

5. The following table compares the net expenditure from Provincial Funds for the last two years :—

		1901-1902.	1902-1903.
		Rs.	Rs.
University Education...	Arts Colleges...	1,28,906	1,36,309
	Professional Colleges ..	66,900	59,450
School Education, General ...	Secondary Schools	4,24,361	4,26,561
	Primary Schools	8,20,047	9,91,015
School Education, Special ...	Training Schools	81,015	80,716
	Medical Schools	33,206	25,448
	Other Special Schools ...	1,46,782	1,73,405
Buildings and Apparatus		1,64,011	3,62,594
Direction and Inspection		2,73,790	2,82,123
Scholarships		35,367	32,530
Miscellaneous		2,778	51,813
	Total ...	21,94,163	26,25,480

The increase under Arts Colleges is chiefly due to the inclusion of the grant on account of Dakshina Fellows in the Gujarát College, Ahmedabad. Last year this grant was erroneously returned under Scholarships by the Educational Inspector, Northern Division. The decrease under Professional Colleges is mainly due to a decrease in the expenditure on account of the salaries of Professors, Masters and Teachers and to the increase in fee receipts.

The increase under Secondary Schools is very small and calls for no remarks. The increase under Primary Schools is mainly due to the special grants made by Government to the District Local Boards and to increased grants awarded to aided Primary schools. The decrease under Training Schools is due to the fact that the salary of the Lady Superintendent of the Hyderabad Female Training College which was debited up to this time to the College accounts, is now included under "Inspection" and to the exclusion of the expenditure on hostels attached to the Training Colleges. The decrease under Medical Schools is due to the decreased outlay from Provincial Funds on these schools. The increase under Other Special Schools is due to the inclusion of the expenditure of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, and to increased expenditure at the School of Art, Bombay, on account of the Delhi Darbar Exhibition. The large increase under Buildings and Apparatus is due to increased Provincial grants for school buildings and furniture. The increase under Direction and Inspection is due to the recent appointments of the two Inspectresses for Girls' Schools and to the increased establishment in my office. The decrease under Scholarships is nominal as last year; the expenditure on Boarding houses was by a mistake returned under this heading by the Educational Inspector in Sind. The large expenditure under Miscellaneous is due to the fact that the expenditure on hostels is returned under this heading in accordance with the recent orders of the Government of India.

6. The payments to aided Institutions rose from Rs. 5,31,412 to 5,90,566. The increase is chiefly due to Building grants. The award for colleges and schools was Rs. 4,73,908. The sum of Rs. 5,091 was paid for furniture and apparatus grants against Rs. 4,268 paid in 1901-1902. The total expenditure on Buildings from Provincial Funds rose from Rs. 1,53,069 to Rs. 2,88,445: Rs. 70,132 were spent on Government school buildings, Rs. 87,603 were given to Board schools during 1902-1903 against Rs. 62,223 paid in 1901-1902. The grants to aided schools rose from Rs. 90,846 to Rs. 1,30,710 in 1902-1903.

7. The expenditure of Rs. 3,56,295 from the Public Works Budget on Government buildings is not included in the tables and forms given in this report. Another Government charge which is not included in this report is the cost of the Grant Medical College which is given below in paragraph 14.

There are also smaller grants which are not included such as Rs. 3,600 for the Royal Asiatic Society, Rs. 1,000 for the Bombay Art Society, Rs. 600 for the Geographical Society, Rs. 300 for the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Rs. 300 for the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali and Rs. 63 as Dakshina to Brahmins.

II.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

8. The report of the Registrar of the Bombay University read at the annual Convocation held on February 17th, 1903, gives a history of the University in the past academic year.

Regulations for the holding of the L.M. & S. Examination twice a year and for the introduction of Sanitary Engineering as an optional subject in the L.C.E. course were passed during the year. An examination in the three vernaculars, Maráthi, Gujaráti and Canarese in the M.A. degree was held for the first time. In the University School Final Examination proposals to group the optional subjects and to add the subject of Commerce were duly sanctioned.

Dr. D. MacDonald, who had held the office of University Registrar continuously for 12 years, resigned in June 1902 and was succeeded by Mr. F. M. Dastur, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College.

The report of the Indian Universities Commission was issued during the year, and certain points therein were referred by the Senate to a Select Committee for report.

9. **Arts Colleges.**—The attendance in these colleges and their general condition varied little during the year. The Wilson College with 372 pupils has the highest attendance, but the Elphinstone College with 348 follows closely, and the three colleges of Bombay had almost 1,000 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. The figures for the Deccan and Sind Colleges are stationary, but the numbers in the Fergusson College increased from 243 to 263. The attendance at the Baroda and Gujarát Colleges decreased slightly, but the pupils in the Bahuddin College at Junágadh increased from 97 to 130, while those in the Samaldas College at Bhávnagar decreased. The Rajaram College at Kolhápur was closed at the end of the year on account of plague.

10. The Wilson College had a B.A. class of 154 men, while there were 126 at the Elphinstone College and 87 at St. Xavier's. The Fergusson, Baroda and Deccan Colleges also have very large B.A. classes, while at the Elphinstone College no less than 28 men were reading for the M.A. degree. The figures for the Science degree are as usual very small, the Wilson and Elphinstone Colleges having 3 men each, while there was a single pupil reading for the degree in the Baroda and St. Xavier's Colleges.

11. Looking to results, the Wilson College shows the largest number of passes, and is well represented in the class list. A fair number of second classes in the B.A. were obtained by the Elphinstone, Deccan, Baroda, Wilson, St. Xavier's and Fergusson Colleges, but the total number of second classes obtained was 36 only. The Elphinstone, Wilson and St. Xavier's Colleges each gained one first class in the B.A. and the St. Xavier's College had the unusual distinction of 2 first classes in the M.A. These figures show plainly that the test for honours in the Bombay University is no easy one.

12. In the Elphinstone College, Dr. D. MacDonald retired from the service of Government and was succeeded by Mr. Y. D. Thanevala, M.A., as lecturer in Biology. Professor Sharp was transferred as acting Principal to the Deccan College and his place taken temporarily by Mr. S. G. Sathe, M.A.

The college had a quiet and successful year under Principal Macmillan, who reports that plague did not seriously affect attendance in the college till March 1903, when dead rats were found in and about the hostel, and in consequence a good many students were allowed to go to their homes. One Mahomedan student died of plague, but not while attending the college. The additional quarters for resident students are not yet erected, as the site previously selected was condemned owing to the erection of new buildings in too close proximity to it. Another site in the vicinity has been granted by Government and there is now every hope that the 'Telang' quarters, a worthy memorial to an eminent Judge and old Elphinstonian, will soon be erected on a suitable and healthy site.

In athletics the college was as usual very prominent, and, though defeated in the Northcote Challenge Shield competition for cricket, it has developed an excellent hockey team which can hold its own against regimental and other teams in Bombay.

The usual gathering of past and present Elphinstonians was held on the day of His Majesty's Coronation and was thoroughly successful. Mr. Macmillan also notices that a Shakesperian Society has been started by Professor Covernton. The Society holds weekly meetings, which are very well attended. Plays of Shakespeare are read and discussed, and the enthusiasm of the members is reported to be great. This is good evidence of the intellectual activity of the college and is a proof that some at all events of the students do not take that merely mercenary view of their studies which is too often attributed to them.

The Deccan College was under Mr. W. H. Sharp as acting Principal from June until the close of the year. In June also Professor Bain returned from furlough. There were no other changes in the staff.

New lecture rooms are in course of erection, but the project for building more quarters for resident students has had to be postponed for the present, and as usual the Principal has had to refuse admission to many students who wished to enter the college. The value of resident quarters and an isolated position was shown, when again this year Poona was visited by a terribly severe attack of plague. No one in the college suffered and only 6 non-resident students went away to their homes. Thus the work of the college was not interrupted.

The acting Principal expresses himself as hardly satisfied with the University results of the year and especially draws attention to the failure of B.A. candidates in Indian History, a subject which should, as he remarks, be one of special interest and study in this country.

The College Gymkhana flourished as usual and the cricket eleven won their way into the final for the Northcote Challenge Shield, but were defeated by the Grant Medical College in the final match at Ganesh Khind. The Gymkhana has an income of Rs. 2,500 a year, but funds are required and are being raised for the renewal of the college boat-house and for the purchase, if possible, of new boats.

The college anniversary was celebrated as usual on March 23rd and an address was delivered by Mr. G. J. Agashe, B.A., on his reminiscences of the time when he was a student there. Professor Fraser has also recently published a short history of the college with a directory of its graduate students, so far as they could be traced.

In reply to my invitation to the Principals of aided colleges to send me a record of any circumstances which seem to call for special remark, the Principal, Wilson College, reports that plague did not affect attendance so much as in former years, and that the health of the students in the college quarters was excellent, while two non-resident students died of plague. Dr. Mackichan states that an extension of quarters for resident students is urgently required, especially for mofussil students, and he looks forward to the assistance of Government in obtaining a suitable site for the same. The Principal adds that with increasing numbers the college building is hardly adequate for their accommodation, and the need of an enlargement is pressing. The college staff was unchanged and maintained at its full strength throughout the year. The Principal of St. Xavier's College has no special remarks to make and states that the college has run its usual quiet course during the year. The Principal of the Fergusson College submits no remarks, and I have already noticed the rise in its numbers. The Principal, Gujarát College, complains of the migrations of students from one college to another, and in his printed report comments severely on the conduct of the students when a plague scare arose. The students, though the college is situated far from the city and in the open country, demanded the closing of the college, but the authorities were firm and work was continued to the end of the April term without the occurrence of a single case of plague. Mr. Hirst laments the lack of enthusiasm in games among the students and the physical condition of many of them, whom he describes as anæmic, short-sighted, and stunted in growth. The Principal, D. J. College, Sind, makes no remarks worthy of special notice.

Attendance in the Baroda College was affected by plague, but the college was otherwise in a flourishing condition. I have no special remarks to make on the Samaldas College, which has apparently suffered from the competition of the

Bahuddin College at Junágadh. The latter is now under a new Principal, as Mr. Hesketh, the late Principal, was appointed by the Secretary of State to the Indian Educational Service. The Rajaram College at Kolhápur has also had a change of Principals, as Mr. Adair retired in October and was replaced by Mr. Lucy, B.A. (Oxon.). There was a severe outbreak of plague in January 1903 and the college was closed at the end of the official year.

13. **Professional Colleges.**—The attendance in the Government Law School, Bombay, fell from 314 to 287 and the fee receipts declined from Rs. 19,947 to Rs. 18,945. Of the 287 students 86 were Senior, 96 Junior and 105 were in the First LL.B. class.

There were many changes in the Professorial staff, but lectures were regularly delivered till the middle of February, when many students took advantage of the concession made by the University and left Bombay.

123 candidates appeared for the First LL.B. Examination, of whom 67 were successful and 9 passed in the First Class. 78 candidates, who had kept their First LL.B. terms, appeared for the B.A. Examination, with Roman Law and Jurisprudence as their voluntary subject, and of these one was declared to have passed the First LL.B. Examination. 166 candidates appeared for the Second LL.B. and 64 were successful.

The Law Library was utilised by 11 ex-students, who paid Rs. 100 in fees for the privilege.

The results of the mofussil Law Classes in the First LL.B. Examination were as under:—Poona Government Law Class, 19; Gujarát Law Class, 8; Baroda Law Class, 4; and Bhávnagar Law Class, 3.

14. **Grant Medical College.**—The attendance in the college rose from 569 to 657, and the fee receipts from Rs. 74,231 to Rs. 79,480. Of the 657 pupils 524 were men, 46 were women, and 87 were military pupils.

The charges of the college are paid by the Medical Department and do not appear in this report. The Accountant General returns the cost at Rs. 1,31,361-8-4, but from this the fee receipts have to be deducted to get the net cost to Government.

During the year Lieut.-Colonel Lyons, M.D., Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics, was transferred from the college and Dr. MacDonald, Professor of Botany, retired from service. Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying on the work of the college owing to the very large increase in the number of students. New anatomical buildings are in course of construction, but it seems doubtful whether they will be sufficiently large to accommodate the classes. There is also great need for quarters for resident students in connection with the college.

The staff and students of the college held an "At Home" on Coronation Day, which appears to have been very successful. The College Gymkhana is flourishing, though the want of a good play-ground is felt. The college, however, succeeded in winning the Northcote Challenge Shield at the Inter-Collegiate Competition.

The want of discipline among the military medical students was again the subject of unfavourable report during the year.

The Examination for the L.M. & S. degree is now held twice a year by the University. At the June Examination there were 26 candidates, of whom 10 passed, and at the November Examination there were 65 candidates, of whom 27 were successful. The total of successful candidates was therefore 37 and of these 5 were women. There was also one candidate for the degree of M.D., who failed to pass.

15. **The College of Science.**—There was no change in the staff of the college during the year, but Mr. F. L. Sprott, the late Principal, went on furlough after the year closed and the report is written by Captain Scudamore, R.E., who succeeded him as Principal.

The attendance at the college rose from 318 to 329. Of these 131 are in the Engineering Branch, 4 in the Science, and 7 in the Forest Branch, 27 in the

Agricultural Department of the college, and 160 in the Apprentice and Sub-overseer classes, mechanical engineering. The corresponding figures for 1901-02 were 126, 1, 16, 20 and 155. There is a decrease of 9 in the students in the Forest Branch as the teaching of Forestry in connection with the college is gradually to be discontinued. The increase in the number of agricultural students from 20 to 27 is very satisfactory.

The results of the University Examinations were generally satisfactory, if not quite equal to those of some previous years. In the L.C.E. Examination 23 passed out of 26 and 5 obtained a first class. In the Second C.E. 37 passed out of 51, and in the First C.E. 37 out of 57. In the Science Branch there was only one candidate for the B.Sc., who was successful. In the Agricultural Branch 13 new students were admitted during the year, 12 appeared for the first examination in agriculture of whom 11 were successful, and 5 appeared for the second examination of whom 4 were successful, and 3 out of 4 passed the final examination for the degree.

In the Forest Branch no entrance examination was held this year. 14 candidates appeared for the final examination of the Forest Ranger's class, of whom 7 were successful and 2 obtained employment under the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division. The rest are still unemployed, but all who passed in January 1902 have now obtained employment.

In the Mechanical Branch 35 students appeared for the final examination and 25 were awarded certificates. 29 were examined in the Sub-overseer's class and 18 passed, of whom 5 were given employment in the Public Works Department as 2nd grade Sub-overseers. Fees are now charged in the Workshop branch, under the new scheme sanctioned by Government, which is being gradually introduced, and the receipts for the year were Rs. 856.

The results in the 1st grade Art Examination were not at all satisfactory, and only 34 per cent. of those examined obtained a certificate. I noticed two years ago that the test is a simple one, and I can only surmise that the students do not exert themselves to pass it.

A successful Geological Excursion was made by Professor Page and 38 students to the Central Provinces, where the Warora Collieries and the Manganese mines were visited. Considerable additions were made to the Geological Collections of the College during the year from La Soufriere, the Mahi Kántha, and the Central Provinces.

The College Gymkhana is now in a satisfactory condition and the cricket eleven had a fairly successful year. A good field for cricket and other games has been obtained, but the want of quarters for resident students is still severely felt.

A disastrous fire occurred in May 1902 in the College Herbarium which was totally destroyed. One of the college *hamals* was burnt to death in the room at the time.

III—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

16. **Matriculation Examination.**—The examination was conducted at the usual centres. The number of candidates examined during 1902 was 3,799 against 3,731 last year. 1,359 candidates succeeded in passing the examination, giving a percentage of 35·7. Of the 3,799 candidates, 1,579 appeared under "Private tuition," of whom only 200 passed, giving a percentage of 12·6. The remaining 2,220 candidates were sent up from schools and 1,159 passed, the percentage of success being 52·2.

17. **University School Final Examination.**—This was held as usual at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karáchi. The number of candidates who appeared for the examination was 1,240 against 1,162 last year, and the number of successful candidates was 580 against 308. Of the 1,240 candidates, 656 appeared under "Private tuition," of whom 197 passed, giving a percentage of 30·03. 584 students were sent up from schools, of whom 383 were successful, giving a percentage of 65·5. The increase in the number of candidates may be noted, but the very large number of those who appeared under "Private tuition" shows how far this examination at present falls short of being what it really should be, *viz.*, an examination for those about to leave school.

18. **High Schools.**—There are 125 schools with 26,630 pupils. The corresponding figures for 1901-02 were 126 and 27,746. There is thus a decrease of 1 school and 1,116 pupils, but the figures of attendance are vitiated by plague, as several High Schools were closed on this account at the end of the year. The number of Government, Municipal and Native State Schools remains the same, but aided schools have increased from 58 to 60 by the addition to the list of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya at Poona and the Nava Vidyalaya at Hyderabad, Sind. Unaided schools have decreased from 24 to 21 due to the abovementioned transfer and to the closing of a school at Sátára. The fee receipts of all classes of schools rose from Rs. 6,48,227 to Rs. 6,64,048. Of these schools, 21 are for girls and contained at the close of the year 2,211 pupils against 2,327 in 1901-02. Of these schools, 1 is a Government school, 19 are aided, and 1 is unaided.

Government.—In the Central Division the number of schools is the same, but the number of pupils decreased from 1,631 to 1,365. The fee receipts fell from Rs. 54,303 to Rs. 50,366. Two High Schools out of six were closed at the end of the year on account of plague and there was a small decrease in attendance at the Elphinstone, Sátára and Dhulia Schools. Attendance at the last named school was affected by the opening of a private school called the Vedic High School. The Násik High School, which was re-opened early in the year after plague, shows a considerable increase in numbers over last year.

The Elphinstone High School, Bombay, was, during the greater part of the year, under Mr. B. F. Patel as Acting Principal. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, Mr. Prior, reports that its examination results were fully up to the average, that physical education receives full attention and that the school worthily upholds its reputation, the premier Government High School of the Presidency. The Poona High School was in the hands of three Head Masters during the year and suffered much from plague, but has done good work under Mr. K. N. Sane, who had done much to promote good methods of instruction among the staff. The Sátára High School, though its numbers decreased, had gained in efficiency under Ráo Bahádur G. V. Joshi, and the Inspector specially noted the immense improvement made in the teaching methods of the staff. The school drill, however, was not entirely satisfactory. The Dhulia High School was upset by two outbreaks of plague during the year and work was accordingly in arrears, but the staff were found, under the guidance of Mr. I. M. Sayani, the Head Master, making efforts to improve their methods of teaching. This school is in an excellent building with ample accommodation for the wants of the town and district, and I hope that before the end of the year a good hostel for non-resident pupils will be in course of erection. The Northcote High School at Sholápur is now installed in its new and handsome building, which has a large compound and is in all respects worthy of a Government Institution. Owing to plague the condition of the school during the year was

not satisfactory and the numbers were very small when the Inspector visited it. The Násik High School also suffered greatly from plague and was closed when the Inspector was at Násik.

In the Northern Division the fee receipts fell from Rs. 45,505 to Rs. 41,820. The Ahmedabad High School had full numbers and passed 31 out of 57 sent up for the Matriculation. The school is excellently administered in all respects by Mr. E. D. Talati, who pays great attention to the conduct, discipline, moral training and physical exercise of the boys. Mr. Mayne, who inspected the school, records his opinion that it is well maintaining its reputation as a Government High School and fulfilling its mission as an example to other schools in Ahmedabad. A site for the new building, so long desired, has at last been chosen, and I hope that before the close of 1904-05 the school will be located in a building worthy of it and of the city of Ahmedabad. At Nadiád the school had recovered to a great extent from the plague visitation of 1901-02. Its results in the University examinations were excellent, and Mr. Mayne, the Inspector, specially praised the Head Master, Mr. Vachha, for his energy in all departments of school life. The hostel attached to the school is well managed, but the new hostel, now in course of erection, will be a very great boon to the school. The Broach High School was not affected by plague this year and was very successful under Mr. Contractor. The Inspector reported that the work of the school was being carried on in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and that great attention was paid to drill and cricket, though the Hindus did not take their proper share in the latter form of recreation. At Godhra the school suffered from plague and the attendance decreased, but the Head Master, Mr. Nanjiani, was active in his care for the school and especially in the encouragement of Mahomedans. The Inspector commented favourably on the excellent order of the school, the neatness and discipline of the boys and their efficiency in drill and drawing. The Surat High School was closed for no less than three months owing to plague, and suffered in attendance correspondingly. The School under the late Head Master did not worthily maintain its old reputation, but it is hoped that under Mr. Sayani, who has now been appointed to it, its numbers and efficiency will greatly improve. The Thána High School obtained a fair report from Mr. Mayne, who was not satisfied with the teaching in some respects, but praised the drill and drawing.

In the Southern Division the fee receipts fell from Rs. 30,522 to Rs. 28,386. All schools except that at Belgaum contributed to the decrease which was due to the prevalence of plague throughout the Division. The Dhárwár High School suffered much from this cause from September to January, but the Acting Head Master, Mr. Jathar, did all in his power to maintain the efficiency and discipline of the school. Three scholarships in commemoration of the late Mr. Kane, a distinguished head master of the school, were given for poor boys from a fund bequeathed by him, and other poor boys are assisted from a fund started by Mr. Karandikar in 1900 which is still maintained. A novel feature of the year is the starting of a class for music. The Belgaum High School had 305 boys on the roll in September when plague broke out. The number fell to 174 in December, and rose to 255 at the end of the year. A consideration of these figures shows clearly the disturbance caused by plague. The school was under Mr. Karandikar, an excellent and vigorous administrator, during the greater part of the year, and he did all that was possible to maintain efficiency under very adverse circumstances. The school buildings have been a good deal improved during the year. The Bijápur High School under Mr. Deshpande had 392 boys on the roll at the end of the year. Bijápur has so far escaped plague and the school is consequently resorted to by many who are driven away from other places. The Inspector was fully satisfied with the condition of the school at his inspection and notes that a poor boys' fund and a singing class have recently been started and that the staff of the school has been strengthened. At Kárwár the school had a prosperous year under Mr. Joshi, did well in the University examinations, and had the honour of sending up a student for the Matriculation Examination, who headed the list of successful candidates. The accommodation for the school is neither suitable nor adequate, but I hope that this defect will before long be remedied. The Ratnágiri High School was closed at the end of the year on account of plague which entirely upset the school as the year began

and ended with plague visitations. Under these circumstances the fact that it passed 15 candidates for the Matriculation Examination and 14 for the School Final reflects great credit on the staff and on Mr. Sohoni, the Head Master, who takes a great interest in the school.

In Sind the fee receipts rose from Rs. 19,392 to Rs. 20,939. In the Karáchi High School the numbers rose to 500, the maximum allowed, but plague then broke out and a reduction followed. The school continues to maintain its high reputation and the Inspector specially notes the attention paid to physical education and the teaching of singing and drawing. The school was under Ráo Bahádur Alumal Trikamdas Bhojwani. The Educational Inspector with Ráo Bahádur Alumal arranged during the year for the opening of an Educational Library in one of the schools in which the latest books on Education were supplied by leading publishers free of charge. The Inspector reports that managers of schools and teachers gladly took advantage of this arrangement, which he hopes to develope hereafter at Hyderabad and in Upper Sind. The Hyderabad High School again suffered from plague, but held its own in spite of adverse circumstances and the strong rivalry of other schools. At Shikárpur considerable progress has been made. The school has been extended and the staff strengthened and a special grant was given for the library and Science apparatus, while a large hostel has been erected and opened for resident students. Mr, Wright, the Inspector, sums up his remarks on these schools by the statement that in tone, discipline and manners the Government High Schools are generally superior to the aided High School, while their teaching power has been much strengthened by the number of assistant masters who have passed the Secondary Teacher's Examination. Mr. Wright regards that examination as a most powerful factor of improvement in our schools, and laments that the aided schools generally pay little or no attention to it.

Municipal.—The one Municipal High School at Pandharpur was closed on account of plague both at the time of the Inspector's visit and at the end of the year. It is therefore difficult to estimate its efficiency, but there appears to be a tendency towards improvement in the administration and the school has been placed on the aided list, so that its future connection with the Department will be much closer than it has been in the past.

Native States.—In the Central Division the Bhor State High School is reported to be fairly efficient. The Phaltan High School was closed on account of plague at the time of inspection and the Aundh High School was reported to be in an unsatisfactory and inefficient condition. In the Northern Division the Pálanpur High School had larger numbers, but the Mahomedans of Pálanpur practically ignore it, for, though the Mahomedan population of the town is equal to the Hindu population, there are 13 Mahomedan boys in the school out of a total of 176. The Inspector reported that the condition of the school was fairly satisfactory considering the difficulties of the State during the last few years. The Nándod State High School had declined numerically and the Cambay High School had increased in numbers, but no special remarks on these schools have been made. The condition of the Bhuj High School is reported to be stationary.

In Kathiawar the Rájkot High School was for the first time affected by plague and was closed for nearly three months. This seriously affected the numbers, but towards the close of the year the school was rapidly regaining its usual strength. Its efficiency was marked by passing 20 boys in the Matriculation Examination and by great success in the School of Art Examinations. The Junágadh School had 490 boys on the roll at the end of the year. 25 out of its pupils passed the Matriculation Examination, and the school generally well maintained its high reputation. At Jámnagar the numbers in the school fell owing to plague which was prevalent in the city during most of the year. It, however, passed 21 boys at the Matriculation, obtained a good number of certificates at the School of Art Examinations, and sent a cricket team to play four matches at Rájkot, of which two were won. The Bhávnagar High School also had a successful year and there were no less than 430 boys on the roll when the year closed. The Vakhtubai Charitable High School at Morvi had nearly 300 boys on the roll and sent up 10 boys for Matriculation, of whom 7 were

successful. No fees are charged in this school. The Wadhwán High School also had increased numbers and obtained an excellent report. The physical side of education is well looked after and athletic sports are annually held in the school. At Gondal the attendance decreased owing to plague, and the fee receipts were also largely reduced. The school is, like all the Gondal institutions, excellently supervised.

In the Southern Division, the Kolhápur High School was closed at the end of the year on account of plague, but is reported to be generally efficient. The Sángli High School also suffered much from plague, but did well in the Matriculation and School Final Examinations and is reported to be well managed. The Miraj High School was utterly disorganised by plague, and the Inspector states that that disease has destroyed nearly half the population of the place. The Sávantvádi High School, on the other hand, was not affected by plague and had consequently larger numbers and fee receipts and did very well in the University Examinations. The Jamkhindi High School also had a quiet year and appears to have been efficiently conducted, as 16 out of 18 boys sent up passed the Matriculation Examination, while 4 passed the School Final. The Murud High School, on the other hand, obtained only very moderate success in the Matriculation Examination and is only fairly efficient.

Aided.—The Schools of Bombay are inspected by the Educational Inspectors of the Central, Southern and Northern Divisions. The St. Xavier's High School obtained an excellent report, and the Inspector was specially pleased with the discipline of the school and the honesty of the pupils under examination. The same Inspector was also well satisfied with the Wilson High School, but urges the introduction of drill in the school. The Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution obtained its usual good report, but more should be taken in the shape of fees and some arrangements for the pension of old masters are desirable. The Byramji Jijibhoy Charitable Institution is a Commercial School, and is excellently conducted. It appears probable that the special education which is given in this school will be found thoroughly useful to those who seek to make their living by commerce. The Robert Money School obtained only a moderate report and the teaching in the higher standards was reported to be weak. The condition of the Israelite School was much the same.

At Poona St. Vincent's School earned a fairly good report, but the school requires better qualified teachers. The New English School, on the other hand, obtained great praise for vigorous and intelligent teaching and for the discipline and manners of the boys. The Poona Native Institution is said to work on ultra-conservative methods, and Mr. Prior, the Inspector, was not satisfied with the school. The Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya was fully examined for grant-in-aid for the first time, and earned a good grant and general commendation. The American Mission High School, Ahmednagar, suffered much from plague, and the Inspector considers that the staff of the school requires strengthening. The Education Society's School in the same place was practically closed when the Inspector visited it.

In the Northern Division the Ahmedabad Mission High School received a good report. The school at Surat under the same Mission suffered greatly from plague, and the Inspector reports that better trained teachers are required on the staff, especially in the lower standards. The Private English School at Ahmedabad is reported to be well conducted and efficient.

In the Southern Division the London Mission High School, Belgaum, has maintained its numbers and efficiency in spite of plague. In the University Examinations 13 passed the Matriculation and 17 the School Final Examination. The Basel Mission School at Dhárwár did not thoroughly satisfy the Inspector who does not consider the teaching staff to be altogether satisfactory. The Free Church Mission School at Alibág was not disturbed by plague and improved considerably in consequence both in numbers and efficiency. The S. P. G. Mission School at Dápoli, on the other hand, has suffered terribly from plague and has only 100 pupils on the roll. The Kolhápur Private Aided School was closed at the end of the year on account of plague. It is reported to be fairly efficient.

In Sind the Sind Madressah was "as usual noticeable among the aided schools for commonsense teaching and excellence in physical exercise." The Church Missionary Society's School at Karáchi showed good though dull work, and the managers had paid no attention to the revised code. The Hyderabad School under the same Mission obtained a better report from the Inspector. The Navalrai H. Academy is reported to be in a very flourishing condition, but the managers are warned not to overload their classes which are at present too large. The drill in the school was reported to be exceptionally good and smart. The Nava Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad, was examined for a grant-in-aid for the first time this year with satisfactory results. The Inspector reports that this school and the Hiranand Academy now exist on fairly peaceable terms. The St. Patrick's School at Karáchi has improved greatly in all respects, and an earnest attempt has been made to carry out all the provisions of the new code.

Girls Schools.—The High School for Native Girls at Poona was closed at the end of the year on account of plague, but is thoroughly well managed and efficient. The Zoroastrian Girls School was well reported on by the Inspector who was pleased with the methods of teaching in the lower and middle standards. In Bombay the Empress High School in Chandanvadi did not obtain a good report. The school needs a stronger staff and the teaching is said to be too mechanical. Mr. Prior was also not satisfied with the pronunciation of English in the American Mission High School, Byculla, and states that better methods of teaching are desirable. On the other hand, he highly praises the singing and embroidery work in the school. The Young Ladies High School obtained a very satisfactory report, while the Frere Fletcher School, though with smaller numbers, was capably conducted as usual. The Inspector remarks that the Parsi girls in it are no longer ashamed to know the meaning of English authors in their own vernacular.

In the Northern Division there is only one school of this class which is maintained by the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Surat. The school had suffered much from plague, but obtained a fair report.

Unaided Schools.—The J. N. Petit Orphanage, Parel, was praised by the Inspector who states that 90 per cent. of the boys who learn a trade follow that trade after leaving the Orphanage. In the Northern Division the Abu Road High School has been struck off the list as it is not in this Presidency. The Umargaon Anglo-Vernacular School in the Thána District has this year been converted into a High School. There are two unaided schools in Ahmedabad, two in Surat and one at Bulsár. The latter and the Umargaon School are registered for aid in 1903-04, while the schools in Surat and Ahmedabad deserve little encouragement. In the Southern Division the Victoria High School, Dhárwár, has large numbers and is fairly efficient. Another unaided school has been opened at Bijápur, but the manager refused to make returns to the Department.

Among unaided girls schools the Alexandra Native Girls English Institution deserves mention as one of the oldest girls schools in the Bombay Presidency. It depends upon endowments, donations and fees and is a most successful institution, though I think that it would be even more so if the parents would pay larger fees for the education it affords.

19. **Middle Schools.**—The number of these schools fell from 368 to 364 and the number of pupils from 20,787 to 19,605. The decline in attendance is chiefly marked in the Central Division and Southern Division and is owing to plague. The number of Government and Local Board schools remains the same; Municipal schools have increased from 69 to 70 owing to the opening of a new school in Indápur; Native State schools fell from 94 to 93 owing to the closing of the Songadh School in Káthiáwár. Aided schools rose from 132 to 137 owing to the transfer of several schools from the unaided to the aided list, and unaided schools fell from 61 to 52 for the same cause and because some unaided schools in the Northern Division made no returns.

In the Central Division the two Government Schools at Poona and Bombay have larger numbers. Both are successful and well managed institutions.

The only Local Board School in the Division was closed for four months on account of plague and was consequently not examined. The number of Municipal schools rose from 29 to 30, but the figures of attendance are vitiated by plague. These Municipal Middle schools are generally aided by the Department and, so far as they could be tested this year, were in a fair state of efficiency, but in consequence of the disturbance of the Division a good many were closed at the time of the annual inspection. The Native State schools are 2 only in number. Of these the Shirval school was not inspected owing to plague and the Akalkot school was found to be inefficient owing to unintelligent teaching and indiscriminate promotions.

Aided boys' schools rose from 40 to 41. Unaided boys' schools decreased from 12 to 9. Aided girls' schools increased from 28 to 29, and the number of unaided girls' schools was 3, the same as in last year.

As regards the condition of the principal schools, I quote the remarks of the Inspector in full :—

"The Elphinstone Middle School, like its sister institution the Elphinstone High School, has had a very successful year." * * * * *

"The Camp Government English School, Poona, created, on the whole, a favourable impression upon me. A fifth standard has been added during the year under report and is successful beyond anticipation." * * * * *

"Barretto's School, Cavel, did very fairly at my inspection though it was difficult to make out exactly how much of what they read was understood."

"Mr. Sahasrabudhe considered the results of his inspection of the General Education Institute, Dádar, fair on the whole. He was generally well pleased with the work of the Framji Nasarwanji Boys' School, the efficiency of which had been well maintained."

"Antonio De Souza School, Mázgaon, obtained a favourable report from Mr. Mayne, who was specially pleased with the girls' sewing. He comments adversely, however, on the accommodation. I was fairly satisfied with St. Mary's Institution English Teaching School: the masters are mostly men of long standing and old-fashioned ways."

"I was not satisfied with the state of the Camp Education Society's School, Poona: in spite of the fact that the staff is weak, a 6th standard had been added." * * * *

"Ornella's School did not impress me favourably: the children were being taught as a rule in a hopelessly mechanical way."

"St. Joseph's School, Igatpuri, had been thoroughly disorganised by plague: but even allowing for this it was clear to me that the staff was insufficient."

"The little Roman Catholic School at Lonávli obtained a fair report, but arithmetic needed more practical teaching."

"The school of the same denomination at Bhusával did very fairly: the staff needs reinforcement."

"The Methodist Episcopal Mission Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Mázgaon Road, was awarded a very fair report by Mr. Sahasrabudhe, who also regarded the progress of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' School, Pallow Road, as very satisfactory."

"Mr. Mayne was on the whole pleased with the state in which he found St. Xavier's Branch School, Girgaon, though some of the classes were crowded and needed more teachers. He was 'entirely pleased' with his inspection of St. Joseph's English Teaching School, Cavel. The same officer gave a good report to the Convent School, Lower Máhim: St. Anne's Poor School, Byculla, did fairly, but the accommodation is still indifferent. The Free Church Mission School, Gowalia Tank, had passed through the hands of three headmistresses. The needlework was good."

"St. Joseph's Home English Teaching School, Mázgaon, obtained a good report on the whole. Much of the teaching, however, was mechanical, and I discovered some dishonesty. I was much pleased with the progress of St. Anne's School, Poona."

"The Church of Scotland Zenana Mission Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Poona, obtained fair reports: the staff of the Civil Lines School needs strengthening."

"The Epiphany High School, Panch Houds, did well on the whole at my inspection."

In the Northern Division the Government Middle schools at Ahmedabad and Surat were both affected by plague and had decreased numbers. These two schools are efficient, but require better accessories, such as play and drill grounds. The single District Local Board Middle school which existed in the Thána District has now been closed. Municipal aided schools remain the same as in last year. All the schools in the Ahmedabad District were reported to be

fairly efficient. In the Kaira District the grant for the Kapadvanj school was reassessed and the Kaira school obtained a good report. The Anklesvar and Jambusar schools in Broach and the Bassein school in Thána were also well reported on, while the Dohád school in the Panch Maháls had declined in efficiency and obtained no grant.

Native State schools remained unaltered. In the Rewa Kántha Agency the schools at Balasinor and Lunaváda are reported to be flourishing. In the Mahi Kántha Agency the Idar school had decreased numbers, while the Sádra and Mánsa schools were in their normal condition. The school at Rádhanpur in the Pálanpur Agency had larger numbers and had improved generally. In the Surat Agency the Dharampur school was closed on account of plague; the Dumas school closed last year for the same reason was re-opened and had 23 pupils and the Bansda school showed larger numbers. The three schools in Kutch were reported to be in their normal condition, the Mandvi school having largely recovered from the effects of plague which caused it to be closed in the previous year.

Aided schools have risen from 28 to 29. The attendance in the schools has also increased to some extent. Four of these schools are in the Ahmedabad, 6 in Kaira, 3 in Broach, 9 in Surat and 5 in the Thána District. The general condition of these schools is reported to be fair.

Unaided schools have decreased by 7: 10 schools having been closed or transferred to the aided list and 3 new schools opened. Of these schools it is not necessary to say more than that they are watched by the Department, and placed on the aided list when they appear to deserve assistance.

There is a Government Middle school for girls attached to the Mahálaxmi Training College, Ahmedabad, which had 47 girls on the roll at the end of the year. The school is efficient, but a weakness in the vernacular was shown at the inspection. The Anglo-Indian School at Baroda appears as a girls' school this year owing to the girls being predominant in a mixed school. The Convent school at Ahmedabad, though with smaller numbers, is reported to have improved in efficiency.

In the Southern Division there are in all 85 schools against 84 last year. The total attendance at all these schools fell from 3,717 to 3,026, the cause of decrease being plague. Three schools are maintained by District Local Boards and are self-supporting, well-managed and efficient. Sixteen schools are maintained by Municipal Boards. The number last year was 17, but the Uran school is not now under Municipal management and has disappeared from our list as the manager declined to submit any returns. The Municipal schools generally were affected by plague and several were closed at the end of the year. They are generally efficient and the Inspector remarks specially on the Sirsi and Vengurla schools. There is one Municipal girls' school at Kárwár, which is very well managed under the Head-mistress, Miss Fernandez.

Native States maintained 32 schools, but the attendance in them was much affected by plague, and it is sufficient to say that there are 7 First Grade schools which are all well housed and generally well managed by a fairly qualified staff of teachers. Of the 25 Second Grade schools, 4 in Sávantvádi have very small attendance, and the same is the case with 2 in Kurandvád and one at Tikota. Of the rest, such as were not closed on account of plague were doing fairly well.

Aided schools have increased from 12 to 14 as 2 unaided schools were transferred to the aided list. The attendance in this class of schools also fell owing to plague, but otherwise their general condition is satisfactory.

Unaided schools are 20 in number as in last year. Several new schools have been started in the Ratnágiri District, while others elsewhere have been closed, and the remarks made on this class of school for the Northern Division apply here also.

In Sind Middle schools increased from 30 to 31 and the number of pupils from 2,036 to 2,174. There is one District Local Board school at Tharushah which is, as usual, doing good work. The Municipal schools are numerous and a new one has been started at Garhi Yasin. These schools are generally

efficient and special praise is given to those at Tatta and Lárkhána. Among aided schools, the Bhiria school is likely to be converted into a high school before long. The Inspector also remarks specially on the progress made by Lárkhána Madressah which is now on the aided list, and praises the Parsi Virbaiji school at Karáchi and the Hopeful Academy which feeds the Shikárpur High School. In Native States the condition of the existing schools is unchanged, while unaided schools are 4 in number, but show a small decline in attendance.

In Káthiáwár the number of schools fell from 44 to 42, while pupils increased from 3,216 to 3,240. Thirteen of the schools are under the control of the Agency Inspecting staff, while 29 are under State control. Of these, one is a girls' school, the Maji Ráj girls' school at Bhávanagar, which is in a moribund condition, while the boys' schools under the same State are well attended. The schools at Wadwhan Camp and Jetpur are specially selected for praise, but the Inspector reports that all the Agency schools are efficient and well managed and that nearly all have organised cricket clubs. The schools directly controlled by Native States are also generally efficient and it is stated that throughout the province there is a gradual recovery from the effects of the famine and disease of past years.

General Remarks.

I have now reviewed shortly the general condition of secondary education with reference to the native population of the Presidency. As I have stated in former reports, the desire for education in English continues to grow, but during the past year very many schools have been most grievously affected by the plague. When the terrible effects of a severe visitation of this disease in a town are considered, it is surprising to see how manfully the people rally and how schools of all kinds struggle against calamity. In the case of Government schools the staff at all events are secure, but the managers of many aided schools have to continue their operations with resources weakened by the loss of all fees during the long periods for which their school remains closed. The Department under such circumstances continues the grant of previous years, but this does not suffice to meet the wants of the schools and the necessities of the teaching staff. It may be largely due to unfortunate conditions that the secondary schools generally are unable to make due progress towards greater efficiency by the employment of really qualified teachers, but it is sad to have to state that as a rule managers pay little or no attention to our Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination which is open to all. In Government schools, qualification under this test is demanded from all new recruits, and nothing is more striking than the emphatic testimony of all the Educational Inspectors to the great improvement in teaching which has resulted in Government schools from the application of this test. I specially draw attention to this in the hope that the managers of aided schools will be more ready in the future to insist on their employés passing a test which is open to all, and which, even though it may be deficient in some respects, at least provides that the teacher who has passed it has a competent theoretical and practical acquaintance with revised educational methods.

20. **Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.**—The special returns required by the Government of India are printed in Appendix B.

The number of schools fell from 50 to 49 and the number of pupils from 3,849 to 3,744. The decrease in the number of schools is due to the closing of one unaided school, the European Preparatory School, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. The decrease in the number of pupils is small and is perhaps to be explained by the fact that plague deters some parents from sending children to the boarding schools of Poona and Bombay, while other parts of India are more healthy.

The total expenditure on these schools decreased from Rs. 4,40,118 to Rs. 4,38,996. There is a considerable decrease under 'Buildings,' but this is balanced to some extent by an increase in the expenditure on High and Middle Schools.

Owing to increased funds being available, it has been possible to reassess the grants given to some schools during the year, with considerable benefit in most

cases to the schools in question. Out of 49 schools of this class, 36 are in the Central Division and the Educational Inspector, Central Division, Mr. Prior, has given his estimate of the schools in a summary which I quote in full :—

"The Bombay Education Society's High Schools earned on the whole a very good report, though I was not satisfied with the method of teaching arithmetic in the lower standards or the management of the Kindergarten classes. The teaching of cooking and needlework on the girls' side especially commended itself to me. St. Mary's European Institution, Mázgaon, was examined for reassessment. I was well pleased with the results which entitle the managers to a largely increased grant. The Scottish High School, Byculla, earned a fair report: but there is still a good deal of leeway to be made up. I was better pleased with the John Connon School, where much of the teaching I witnessed was excellent. St. Peter's Boys' High School, Mázgaon, was awarded a very fair report by Mr. Mayne, who regrets the lack of emulation owing to the smallness of the attendance. The Cathedral High School received, on the whole, an excellent report. It has now a competent and enthusiastic staff, which is exerting itself most creditably in both the intellectual and physical development of the boys."

"To turn to the Poona Schools. The Bishop's High School earned a good report generally: but I had to draw attention to some unsatisfactory features in the arrangements at the bottom of the school which have since, I believe, been amended by arrangement with St. Mary's School. The Taylor High School, boys' branch, shared in the examination for reassessment, but I regret to state that I was altogether dissatisfied with the boys' work."

"I now proceed to the Girls' High Schools. The Convent School, Fort, Bombay, struck Mr. Mayne as being in a very satisfactory condition. The Colába High School, which is now practically managed by the Scottish Education Society, satisfied Mr. Mayne on the whole: he thinks the attendance likely to rise. Of the Girgaum Girls' High School he writes 'on the whole, the school may be said to be making satisfactory progress.' The same officer gives a very good report to the Cathedral Girls' High School, and observes that the management is to be congratulated on the general efficiency. He was also greatly pleased with the results of his inspection of the Clare Road Convent School, with the admirable discipline and sewing of which he was most favourably impressed. I was able to give St. Peter's Girls' School a very fair report: the school is suffering from the bad health-reputation of Mázgaon."

"Of the Poona Institutions the Victoria High School was examined for reassessment of grant. The school is admirably managed and the fact that it earned a large increase to its grant shows the excellence of the teaching. The authorities of St. Mary's School are pushing ahead with the enterprise I have noted with so much pleasure in past years: I was well pleased with the results of my inspection. The Girls' branch of the Taylor High School was examined for reassessment and in spite of the indifference of the boys' performance, added a small increase to the former grant. The lower classes did much better than the upper ones. The Convent School earned a very fair report, though I should like to see a greater approximation to modern methods."

"I will add here my remarks on Middle Schools of this class. The Indo-British Institution Schools obtained fair reports: the Boys' School is very badly provided with apparatus, and in the Girls' School I found Standard II working in millions! In my opinion this school ought to be amalgamated with the Education Society's Schools, but short of that it seems wasteful and absurd to keep up two distinct staffs in one institution for such small numbers. I was very fairly well satisfied with my inspection of the Scottish Orphanage at Máhim where, however, the small attendance precludes much emulation. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company has given a share of his beneficent attention to the Bhusával Railway School which was much better found than in previous years. The same is true in an even higher degree of Igatpuri Railway School, with the inspection of which I was greatly pleased. The B. B. and C. I. Railway School, Parel, obtained a fair report from Mr. Mayne, who especially commends the infant drill with piano accompaniment. Panchgani Girls' High School was examined for reassessment. I was greatly pleased with the work shown, which resulted in a largely increased grant. The Swedish drill I witnessed was the best thing of its kind I have seen in a European School. The little Convent School at the same place earned a fair report; the accommodation is unsuitable and I hope a better site may be found elsewhere. I was well satisfied with the progress of the Anglo-Indian Girls' Home, Poona, which earned a substantial addition to its grant. The Convent School at Igatpuri gained a satisfactory report in spite of the disturbance caused by a virulent outbreak of plague. The Sholápur G. I. P. Railway School was awarded a fair report. I have urged the Company to put up a more commodious building in a place where the climate is often trying. The same Company's school at Lonávli did very well at my inspection. The Agent has been kind enough to supply a piano, which adds immensely to the brightness of school life: in fact all the Company's schools I have seen, except that at Sholápur, are much indebted to Mr. Wenden's kindly interest. The little Pensioner's School at Poona did satisfactorily, as usual."

In the Northern Division the St. Joseph's Convent School for girls at Bandora was as usual found in a high state of efficiency. The B. B. and C. I. Railway School at Ahmedabad was also efficient, but the managers had admitted

native children in excess of the prescribed limit. The Mount Abu Railway School was in much the same state as in last year. The school is efficient and the Principal, Mr. Skelton, takes great interest in the physical and moral welfare of the pupils. The Abu Lawrence School was last examined in May 1902, when it obtained the usual entirely satisfactory report.

In the Southern Division there are no high schools for Europeans and only three middle schools. These are mixed schools and one, the Southern Mahrátta Railway School at Dhárwár, now appears as a boys' school, as the number of boys in it exceeds the number of girls. The Inspector reports that the school had a slight decrease in numbers, but that is well equipped, has a suitable staff and is well supervised. The Southern Mahrátta Railway School at Hubli had also a small decrease in attendance, but has much improved in efficiency during the last two or three years. The St. Mary's School at Belgaum also received a satisfactory report. The Inspector states that in all these schools much attention is paid to needlework, kindergarten work, drill and action songs and that the infants especially are well handled and look bright and happy.

In Sind, the Karáchi Grammar School, after passing through a critical period, is gaining in strength and efficiency. There are now 119 pupils on the roll, of whom the majority are boys and the school accordingly now ranks as a boys' school. The Convent School, Karáchi, maintains its usual high standard of efficiency, and the Inspector specially notes the good manners and gentleness acquired by the children. Overcrowding has been remedied by an extension to the building. The Manora School is small, but is bright and excellently managed and the pupils from this school won considerable success in the European Scholarship Examination. The Kotri School under a new headmistress seems likely to regain its efficiency and popularity, but it still suffers from the rivalry of St. Mary's School, an unaided and unnecessary institution. The Sukkur Railway School has 36 children against 11 last year and has again become popular, while the St. Mary's School at the same place has been closed for lack of attendance. It was neglected and inefficient.

Of this class of school throughout the Presidency, it may be said that the institutions are usually well housed and fairly well equipped and that their management is efficient. In many cases education suffers because there is a difficulty in reconciling the income with the expenditure, and managers are unable to offer salaries adequate to secure really qualified teachers. If in the future it is found possible to give increased aid to those schools, the benefit will be great, and the profession of a teacher in a European School may become attractive to those who now decline to serve on starvation salaries. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to note that several teachers from aided schools have availed themselves of the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination as a means of improving their qualifications.

IV.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Primary Schools for boys.

21. The comparative table showing the number of Primary schools for boys and pupils for the last two years is printed in the supplement to this Report in accordance with orders contained in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 667 of April 7th, 1902.

The number of Primary schools for boys rose from 8,219 to 8,260, but the number of pupils fell from 463,452 to 428,782. The Central and Southern Divisions and Aden contribute to the increase in schools, while in the Northern Division, Sind and Káthiáwár there is a decrease. In the Southern Division the increase in Aided schools is noteworthy, but many of these are not permanent institutions.

The large decrease in the number of pupils is due to the fact that many important schools were closed at the end of the year on account of plague. The decrease is chiefly marked in the Central Division and Southern Division where the number of pupils fell from 122,942 to 102,487 and from 110,190 to 99,738, respectively. The decrease is also shared by the Northern Division where the number fell from 118,657 to 112,748. In Sind, Káthiáwár and Aden there is a small increase.

The figures of decrease are of course misleading for schools are closed if plague is severe, and the fact that many were so closed on March 31st is more or less accidental. I have already stated that the visitation of plague in 1902-1903 was unusually widespread in the Presidency, and especially in the Central and Southern Divisions. Against such visitations there is no ascertained remedy which the people accept except evacuation, and the closing of schools follows as a natural sequence. The attendance for schools so closed entirely disappears from our figures.

22. **Local Boards.**—A statement showing the receipts and disbursements of each District Board of the Educational Funds for 1902-1903 will be found in the supplement to this Report.

There are 112 children of cess-payers out of 185 in 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, giving a percentage of 60·5, while in Vernacular and Special schools, out of 196,677 pupils on the rolls, 125,663 are children of cess-payers. The percentage is 63·9. Besides the children shown above, 36,306 pupils attend Vernacular and Special schools in Local Board areas, which are aided from Provincial Funds. Of these, 18,470 are sons of cess-payers and the percentage is 50·8.

According to Divisions the percentage of sons of cess-payers to the total number at school in Vernacular and Special schools maintained by Local Boards is as follows:—

Central Division	68·8
Northern Division	67·8
Southern Division	60·
Sind	41·6

and for Aided Schools:—

Central Division	26·2
Northern Division	41·4
Southern Division	79·
Sind	41·5

The total percentages show that the cess-payers make most use of their schools in the Central, Northern and Southern Divisions. In Sind the percentage is very low and the Department and Government have recognised that at present the cess-payers of Sind, the majority of whom are Mahomedans, do not make use of the education provided for them as they should do. The percentages for other Divisions are fairly normal, but cannot be much relied on owing to the closing of so many schools on account of plague.

In the Central Division, the number of Local Board schools has increased from 1,286 to 1,299, but the number of pupils has decreased from 70,453 to 60,481. The increase in the number of schools is mainly in the Poona District while the largest decrease is in Khándesh. The large decrease in pupils is due to the temporary closing of schools on account of plague. This affected all districts, and it is useless to comment at length upon conditions which to a greater or less degree affected all parts of the Division. It is impossible that there should not be great disorganisation when schools are closed for long periods, and the Inspector's report shows how hard the struggle has been to obtain efficiency and to introduce new methods in accordance with the revised standards in the face of most depressing circumstances.

Thanks to the special grants which Government were able to give to relieve the financial distress of the Boards, a fair number of new school buildings were erected during the year, and special repairs to others were carried out. Schools generally are being supplied with additional apparatus to meet the requirements of the revised standards and to provide for the teaching of Object Lessons. Masters are being called up to the Poona Training College for instruction in this respect, but, until the special quarters for them at Poona and Dhulia are completed, much cannot be done in this direction.

The number of schools in which the rural standards are taught is now 666, or rather more than half of the total number. The standards are thus widely used in all the districts of the Division.

In the Northern Division the number of schools has risen from 1,075 to 1,083, but the number of pupils has fallen from 63,410 to 61,191. The decrease is confined to the Kaira, Surat and Broach districts and is due mainly to the closing of schools on account of plague. The Ahmedabad, Thána and Panch Maháls districts show an increase, and there is a general rise in the average attendance throughout the Division.

In the Ahmedabad District there was an increase of one school and 435 pupils though there was some plague in the district. In Kaira 45 schools were closed at the end of the year and pupils decreased by 2,434. In Broach schools remained the same, but there was a decrease of 505 pupils at the end of the year, which is attributed by the Deputy Inspector to a very busy harvest season, for the average roll number in the district rose from 11,514 to 12,359. The Panch Maháls, though not free from plague, has an increase of 4 schools and 852 pupils, and the roll number and average daily attendance also improved. The Surat District suffered very heavily, as 37 schools were closed at the end of the year and 84 schools were closed at some time or other owing to plague. The number of pupils decreased by 1,323, but the average roll number was not so largely affected. In Thána schools increased from 164 to 167 and pupils from 8,090 to 8,846. In this district more than half the schools teach the rural standards.

The revised standards are being introduced everywhere, and in the Ahmedabad District the Deputy Inspector has been especially successful in instilling zeal and energy into the school-masters in this direction.

In the Southern Division the number of schools has risen from 1,093 to 1,104, but the attendance has fallen from 56,794 to 51,118. Of the 11 new schools, 10 were opened in the Bijápur District and one in Kolába. All districts share in the decline in attendance, except Ratnágiri where there is a small increase. The Dhárwár District alone shows a decrease of no less than 3,468 pupils. This district suffered specially from plague, and 107 schools were closed on this account at one time or another, while 67 were closed at the end of the year. All other districts were affected though to a less extent and fee receipts fell in every district, the total decrease under this head being from Rs. 48,788 to Rs. 46,884. In spite of the misfortunes of the Division, the Inspector reports that there were many applications for new schools, and in the Bijápur District it was possible to comply with 10 of them owing to the special grant given by Government.

Rural standards for Kánarese schools were introduced for the first time during the year, and 443 District Local Board schools in the Division now

follow these standards. The Inspector reports that they are very popular in Kolába and less so in Ratnágiri, while in the Kánarese districts it is too early yet to judge how they will be received.

The special Provincial grants made by Government to the Boards of Dhárwár, Belgaum and Bijápur enabled the Boards to set apart considerable sums for building operations, and in many cases to redeem pledges made to villages from which a contribution for a school-house had been received long ago.

In Sind the number of schools increased by 3 and the number of pupils by 286. Except in the Karáchi District where there was a good deal of cholera, and except for the fact that the inundation of the Indus was low, the conditions in the Province were normal, and the stationary condition of rural education is not very encouraging. The Inspector, however, states that efficiency is improving as old masters are replaced by trained men; that the rural standards now being introduced may be expected to attract the Mahomedan population, which is often too content to let the schools alone, and that it is to be hoped that the application of these standards will be very general. Mr. Wright made an interesting experiment in selected villages during the year by keeping the school open all day long and allowing boys to come in at any time and to learn a very simple curriculum. Picked masters were allotted to these villages, but the experiment ended in failure, and it is obvious that in Sind no great expansion of primary education among the cess-payers can be expected until the people begin to appreciate more than at present the value of education. The rural standards have been specially framed to suit the Mahomedan population, and I have great hopes that, if they are largely instituted, and pressure is brought to bear upon the population by Revenue officers of all grades, and by the more enlightened Zamindars themselves, we may see great progress in the Province in a few years. The Inspector, Mr. Wright, has done much during the past year to popularize education, and I may mention that he has introduced into village schools tuition for one hour weekly in the ordinary working of the Post-office. It appears that so great is the ignorance of the rural population in this respect that many letters and money-orders go astray, because they are improperly addressed, and Mr. Wright has had sheets containing all necessary information printed and distributed among the village schools. Another reform is the introduction of the Bania-Sindhi character, in which the Banias keep their books and conduct their correspondence. It is hoped that by a study of this character the Mahomedan cultivator may be protected in his financial operations.

23. **Municipal Schools.**—The list of schools under Municipal Boards will be found in the supplement to this Report.

The total number of Municipal Primary schools for boys decreased from 547 to 544 and the number of scholars from 69,058 to 58,875. The decrease in scholars is shared by all Divisions except Sind, where the number of pupils rose from 7,116 to 7,624. There is a remarkable decrease in the Central Division, where the figures have gone down from 20,701 to 14,688. This decrease is due to the fact that many Municipal schools were closed on 31st March 1903, owing to plague.

In Bombay City the number of schools was 61 and of pupils 5,451, against 61 schools and 5,584 pupils in 1901-02.

There was a general decline in the attendance of pupils in the schools, but this was due to the prevalence of plague towards the close of the year, and not to the inefficiency of the schools. Of these, the Maráthi and Gujaráti schools are generally satisfactory, but complaints are made of the inefficiency of the Mahomedan masters in Urdu schools and it is stated that a special training class for these teachers is required in Bombay. Most of the Bombay schools are badly housed and the Deputy Educational Inspector, Gujaráti Schools, reports that admission had to be refused to many boys in the Bhuleshwar, Buddhivardhak and Kapad Bazar schools for want of accommodation.

In the Central Division the number of schools decreased from 222 to 220 and the number of pupils from 26,285 to 20,139. The Poona and Junnar schools were closed at the end of the year. All schools in the Poona District

were duly inspected, where possible, and the Inspector reports that the results were generally satisfactory, and specially praises the schools at Sirur and Indápur. In the Sátára District Municipalities generally supervised their schools well, except at Islámpur where the Head-master and his assistants had quarrelled owing to factions in the Municipal Board. The Sholápur District suffered much from plague, and for 20 schools maintained the attendance at the end of the year was 337 only. None of the Bársi schools could be examined and only one at Pandharpur, where, I am glad to say, the Board has greatly improved its administration. In the Nágar District, while the number of schools remained the same, the number of pupils fell from 2,231 to 321, as nearly all the 12 schools maintained by Municipal Boards were closed at the end of the year on account of plague. The same was the case with the Násik schools, where, however, the Trimbak School, closed for two years for want of funds, had been re-opened. The schools were all examined during the year and pronounced to be in a fair state of efficiency. In Khándesh 7,561 pupils were on the roll at the end of the year. No less than 17 schools could not be inspected owing to plague, but 28 were inspected and the Inspector reports that their administration was generally satisfactory.

In such a year of disaster it is useless to comment at any length on the administration of the Boards, but Mr. Prior, the Inspector, notes that in some cases where party spirit is aroused, the Boards do not hesitate to sacrifice their schools rather than to forego their quarrels. On the whole, he is not dissatisfied with the administration of the Boards, and especially praises the Municipalities of Ahmednagar, Dhulia and Sholápur.

In the Northern Division the number of schools fell from 145 to 142 and the number of pupils from 22,179 to 19,613. The decrease is due to plague and is chiefly shared by the Municipal schools in the Kaira and Surat districts. Thus all the Nadiad and Kapadvanj schools were closed on 31st March, and the Surat District, suffered more than in any previous year. In Ahmedabad, Thána and the Panch Mahás, there was also a small decrease, while in the Broach District, which was generally free from plague, an increase is shown. In the Ahmedabad District two schools at Dholera were amalgamated and one at Dhandhuka was closed. The total number thus decreased from 37 to 35 and pupils fell from 7,007 to 6,771, the decrease being in plague-affected towns. In Kaira all the schools suffered greatly from plague and the number decreased from 30 to 29. In Broach, schools increased from 19 to 20 and pupils from 2,715 to 3,049. The increase in schools was due to the opening of a school for depressed races in Jambusar. In the Panch Mahás, schools remained the same, but there was a small decrease in attendance. In Surat the number of schools remained the same, but pupils fell from 5,198 to 4,234, chiefly due to plague in Surat City. In Thána, schools fell from 27 to 26 as the Papdi Portuguese School was closed. The attendance fell from 2,325 to 2,118.

The Inspector remarks generally that the Municipal schools were fairly well administered, but that effective supervision is often lacking and that there is still a tendency to cut down salaries; on the other hand, he finds more attention paid to physical instruction and states that in the larger towns generally the Board show a genuine interest in primary education.

There is one school at Camp Deesa managed by the Cantonment Committee, which is fairly efficient and had the same number on the rolls as in last year.

In the Southern Division the number of schools remains the same, 123, but the number of pupils has fallen from 13,478 to 11,499. The Inspector in his general remarks states that Municipal administration is gradually improving, and that the suggestions made by the Department receive attention, but that there is still a tendency to reduce the higher paid places, and to promote undeserving but favoured teachers. He, however, thinks that this tendency is not so prevalent as it was formerly. Referring to the separate districts, he states that schools in the Dhárwár District were greatly disturbed by plague and that at the end of the year the schools at Byadgi, Ranebennur and Haveri were closed. In the Belgaum District attendance improved in all towns except Gokak, which suffered much from plague, but all towns were affected at some

time in the year and the work of schools was much disturbed. In Bijápur, schools at Bágalkot and Guledgudda were closed from November to March and the latter remained closed at the end of the year. There was a general decline in attendance in the Municipal schools of this District. The same was the case with the schools in the Kánara District and the Ratnágiri District. The Sirsi and Ratnágiri schools were closed at the end of the year. In the Kolába District a school under the Uran Board was closed and a new school opened at Pen. Both the Pen and Uran schools were closed owing to plague and there was a large decrease in attendance generally.

In Sind, the total number of schools has increased by 2 and of pupils by 508. There are now 59 schools with 7,624 pupils under the various Municipal Boards. The Inspector states that in the Karáchi District the schools of Karáchi town suffered from plague as usual, but were well administered. He found the Gujaráti School at Tatta in a disgraceful state both as regards staff and accommodation. In the Hyderabad District there was a general increase in attendance and the schools of the town of Hyderabad were much better managed during the year, the suggestions of the Department receiving full attention. The schools in the smaller Municipal towns are managed departmentally and are doing well. In the Thar and Párkar District the schools are reported to be generally doing good work. At Jacobábad in the Upper Sind Frontier District the schools are also working well, as are those in Sukkur town in the Sukkur District, but the Shikárpur Municipal Board as usual gave great trouble to the Department. The school at Garhi Yasin is praised and its new building is said to be a perfect one of its kind. At Rohri the schools are good but their accommodation bad. In the Larkhána District the Inspector states that the schools at Larkhána, Sehwan and Kambar are all very good and well managed.

Mr. Wright in his general remarks states that during the last two years there has been a distinct advance in the management and sense of responsibility felt by the Boards for their schools. He also states that much attention is paid to Departmental suggestions, except in the town of Shikárpur "where the schools are neglected, except in so far as they afford a means of providing for the employment or advancement of the clientéle of the Municipal Councillors." Mr. Wright adds that during the past year a rigorous scrutiny of the lists of teachers in Municipal schools disclosed the fact that some Boards were employing untrained men on pensionable salaries and promoting them over the heads of trained men. This has now been rectified and the Departmental rules on the subject are observed and "a system of most unfair favouritism has been checked." Finally the Inspector states that in nearly all the Boards great efforts have been made to work up to the requirements of the new standards.

24. **Native States.**—The number of Primary Boys' Schools maintained by Native States has decreased from 2,053 to 2,028 and the number of pupils from 110,560 to 107,921. The decrease is chiefly in the Southern Division, where the figures have gone down from 22,712 to 20,344. This decrease is chiefly due to plague.

In the Central Division the number of schools fell from 119 to 118 and of pupils from 4,865 to 4,158. The decrease is shared by Akalkot, Bhor and Surgana and is very large in Akalkot, where 13 schools were closed at the end of the year owing to plague. The schools in the Bhor State are inefficient generally owing to the lack of trained teachers, but the authorities have built one new school-house and are erecting another. The Phaltan State schools are well reported on, but those of Aundh are deficient in respect of accommodation and efficiency. In the Akalkot State no school teaches the full Vernacular course, and there is not one trained man among the teachers. The Inspector however reports that 2 students have been sent to the Poona Training College and that the State authorities are beginning to recognise that they cannot obtain efficiency as long as they employ as teachers men who are utterly unqualified and who are given very low salaries. The Surgana State school is well-housed and fairly efficient.

In the Northern Division the schools are 491 with 23,960 pupils against 503 with 23,224 pupils in 1901-1902. The decrease in the number of schools.

is caused by the closing of one school in the Mahi Kántha, two in Cambay, two in Jawhar State, and seven in the Rewa Kántha, all of which were in the Rájpipla State. In the Rewa Kántha Agency generally the number of pupils increased from 6,360 to 7,220 and the schools were generally fairly efficient, but physical exercise and drill are much neglected. In the Mahi Kántha there was a small increase in attendance and the record for the schools generally is fair, but there was plague in the southern part of the Agency and 4 large schools were closed during part of the year. The schools in this Agency are generally fairly efficient and the percentage of success in the annual examinations was good. In 18 schools the rural standards are taught and the revised standards have been introduced in all the schools. In the Pálanpur Agency attendance has somewhat improved, though 12 schools remained closed up to September owing to famine. The rural standards are taught in about two-thirds of the schools and are found to answer fully the wants of the people. The new standards have been introduced, drill and physical exercise are not neglected and the general account of the schools is favourable. In Cambay 11 schools out of 20 were closed at the end of the year and there was in consequence a decline of 1,143 in attendance. The cause was, of course, plague which was prevalent throughout the State. Similarly in the Surat Agency 3 schools with 310 pupils on the roll were closed at the end of the year. Otherwise the condition of these schools showed improvement. The Jawhar State closed two schools during the year and now maintains 4 only which are reported to be fairly efficient. In Cutch there was a large increase in attendance and there are now 5,084 pupils, against 4,248 last year, in the State schools which are generally well managed.

In Káthiáwár the number of schools fell from 812 to 800 and the attendance from 54,868 to 54,770. The Inspector regards the attendance as very gratifying considering that plague visited several parts of the Province. Among the 54,770 pupils attending schools are 1,048 girls. Last year the number was 877 and it is to be noted that the attendance of girls in ordinary boys' schools is constantly increasing. Of the 800 schools, 128 use the rural standards, and these are reported to be very popular in purely agricultural villages and where the Brahman or Bania influence does not predominate.

In the Southern Division the number of schools fell from 486 to 479 and the number of pupils from 22,712 to 20,344. The decrease in schools is caused by the closing of two schools in each of the Kolhápur, Sángli, Kurundvád and Jath States. One school was closed in Sávanur and two were opened in Miraj. Attendance improved in the Kolhápur, Mudhol and Sávanur schools, but all the other States show a decrease. All schools were inspected by the State Inspectors, or by our Inspectors, except 55. Of these 26 were closed on account of plague and 29 in the Kolhápur State were not examined because the State has limited the time allowed for travelling to its inspecting officers. This seems a departure from the principles approved by Government which is not to be commended. Mr. Sahasrabudhe speaks well of the schools in the Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Jath, Sángli and Sávanur States, but states that in the Murud schools unqualified and untrained men are employed and the same is the case with the Sávantvádi State schools; while those in Kurundvád are usually in charge of "low-paid, unpassed and incompetent masters."

In Sind the number of schools under the Khairpur State has risen from 133 to 140, while the number of pupils has decreased from 4,891 to 4,689. The schools are generally of a very elementary character and the Inspector makes no special remarks as to them.

25. **Aided Schools.**—The number of Aided Primary Boys' Schools increased from 1,717 to 1,753, whilst the number of pupils decreased from 70,020 to 66,107. The decrease is chiefly marked in the Central Division (Mofussil), where the number of schools remains the same, *viz.*, 271, but the number of scholars has gone down from 12,119 to 8,487 owing to plague. In Bombay the number of schools rose from 62 to 64 and the number of scholars from 6,056 to 6,273. The Northern Division contributes also to the decrease and the number of pupils was 5,686 against 6,858 last year. But Sind shows an increase as the number of pupils rose from 25,554 to 26,301. On the other

hand, the number of schools decreased from 750 to 711. The Inspector gives the following reason for this change: "During this year all Mulla schools teaching the Koran only and not giving instruction in Arabic-Sindhi were struck off the registered list. This resulted in the closing of 37 schools, but the number of Mulla pupils has increased by 747."

In the Central Division the number of schools is unaltered, but there have been many fluctuations and great disturbance has been caused by plague. The decrease in attendance is most marked in Poona, but is large in Sholápur and considerable in Nagar. Of a total number of 324 schools 187 are in Municipal, 137 in Local Board, areas. Of these latter 88 are in the Nagar District and six only in Khándesh. All the schools were inspected, except those closed on account of plague, and the Inspector commends the Mission schools generally, but in a year when plague was generally prevalent it is not possible to expect progress. The Department continued its aid to all schools which appeared to have done their best to maintain their existence under great difficulties. In Bombay City the disturbance was not so marked as in the mofussil, and schools generally obtained good reports though the accommodation of many is not satisfactory. Miss Millard's Blind School was added to the list during the year and special mention is made of the American Mission School at Byculla and of the St. John's School, Umarkhádi, where Miss Hurford, late Lady Principal of the Poona Female Training College, is now working.

In the Northern Division the number of schools rose from 79 to 88, but, as already stated, there was a large decrease in attendance. This was mainly due to plague in the Surat and Kaira Districts. Of the 88 schools 10 are in Native State area and aided by the States. Of these 5 are in the Mahi Kántha and are Mission schools intended for the education of Bhils. The attendance in these has decreased as many famine children collected in them have now dispersed. Most of the schools in the Northern Division are maintained by Mission Agency and are usually very efficient. I note with pleasure a small increase in the number of schools in Local Board areas.

In Káthiáwár, the number of schools has fallen from 13 to 12, but there is an increase of 212 pupils. The few schools that are aided are generally large and fairly efficient.

In the Southern Division, schools increased from 518 to 584, but attendance fell from 16,889 to 16,496. 6 schools in Municipal areas were closed, but 72 were opened in Local Board areas. Of the 584 schools, 55 are in Municipal, and 452 in Local Board, areas and 77 in Native States. Of the schools within Municipal limits, 13 are aided under Chapter V of the Code and 19 of those in Local Board areas are similarly aided. The rest are schools aided under Chapter VI. These schools are often conducted by young men taught in our Board schools and, generally speaking, they are a very useful factor in our system, and they therefore receive every encouragement.

The aided schools in Native States are in the Kolhápur, Sávantvádi, Sávanur and Sángli States and are reported to be doing fairly well.

In Sind, the number of aided schools has decreased for reasons already given. There is a large increase in attendance in schools which receive aid, and this is no doubt due to the special efforts which have been made to improve the 'Mulla' schools which constitute the main bulk of the aided schools. It is impossible here to discuss the question of the utility of these schools, but the Department seems to be working on sound lines when it affords every possible encouragement to those Mullas who can develop any useful system of secular education in their schools or who can give a rudimentary education to boys fitting them to proceed to the Local Board school. Progress in this direction is doubtful and must necessarily be very slow, but every opportunity is taken to stimulate advancement.

The Inspector in Sind has also paid special attention to the Hindu Sindhi schools, which in the larger towns are attended by Bania children. The work in these schools is elementary, but they are popular. As regards the accommodation usually afforded, I quote the Inspector in full: —

"In the narrowest and most filth-laden of lanes, a room where the atmosphere is stinging with foul odours will be crowded with some hundreds of little children. The door and,

in rare cases, one sky-light supplies all ventilation. So pestilential does the air become inside these dens that inspecting officers have not seldom to hold their examinations on the door-step through sheer inability to remain inside. Refusal of grant-in-aid till proper rooms are provided is the means put in force against the worst cases, but regarded as severe and most undeserved by people who consider such accommodation ample and airy."

Besides the Mulla and Hindu Sindhi schools there are a few schools teaching the ordinary standards. These are usually efficient, but the Inspector found some in Karáchi which were working under incompetent teachers, and has done his best to urge the managers to greater efficiency.

26. **Night Schools.**—The number of such schools fell from 107 to 100 and the number of scholars from 2,380 to 2,128. The decrease both in schools and scholars is chiefly marked in Káthiáwár, where the schools fell from 15 to 9 and scholars from 253 to 89. The Agency Educational Officer, Káthiáwár, gives the following reason for this decrease: "As many as 53 Night schools have gone out of existence during the last 5 years. Schools of this description do not seem to be popular and despite the special efforts of the Department they are disappearing one after another."

In the Central Division schools have increased from 30 to 32, but attendance has fallen from 716 to 641. The Inspector has carefully summarised his estimate of these schools and his conclusions are not hopeful. In Bombay City night schools do attract the working men to some extent and the classes maintained by the Prarthana Samaj and the Dnyanottejak Society are useful institutions. There are also a few fairly good schools in mofussil towns, but as a rule night schools, however liberarlly organised, do not attract adults who have been working all day in a hot climate. Mr. Prior believes that there may be a future for these schools in large towns in connection with the teaching of English and useful industries.

In the Northern Division schools have fallen from 21 to 16, the decrease being due to the closing of 5 schools in the Mahi Kántha. The number of pupils has also fallen from 363 to 286. The Inspector makes no special remarks as he took charge after the year had closed, but figures for the Division generally show that nothing has occurred to alter the opinion which was expressed 2 years ago as to this class of schools.

In Káthiáwár the schools have fallen from 15 to 9 and attendance from 253 to 89. The Inspector sees no hope of any revival of such schools as he states that the cultivator, the labourer and the artisan prefer to rest after their day's toil.

In the Southern Division there are 14 schools, one less than in last year, but attendance has increased from 345 to 362. The Gadag school under the C. M. Society is doing good work, but of the others it is stated that they are in a very indifferent condition. Attempts are being made to start night schools or rather continuation schools in industrial centres, but the Inspector cannot report any success at present.

In Sind, there are 29 schools, 3 more than in last year, and attendance has risen from 703 to 750. But the Inspector states that he can only record a very unfavourable opinion of these schools as a whole. Mr. Wright has made special efforts to encourage night schools by selecting special schools placed under zealous and trustworthy masters, and keeping them open at all hours. The curriculum was the three R's and anything else that an adult pupil wished to learn. The result of the experiment was absolute failure.

It appears possible that eventually night or continuation schools may supply a want in large towns and industrial centres, but even this is doubtful. All that apparently can be done by the Department is to heartily encourage every attempt to supply education to adults who have to work by day, but it is useless to expect that efforts made will at present have more than a very partial success and the whole history of these schools shows that they have not yet met or created any general demand for instruction.

27. **Unrecognized Schools.**—The number of such schools fell from 2,703 to 2,623 and the number of pupils from 71,092 to 69,122. The decrease is chiefly marked in the Southern Division and in Sind.

In the Central Division there are 486 schools with 15,464 pupils against 457 and 14,647 in last year. The increase is mainly due to the opening of more schools in Bombay City and the Ahmednagar District. Of the 486 schools, 19 teach Arabic or Persian and 2 teach Sanskrit. The remaining 465 are elementary institutions and 136 schools in Bombay City alone are purely Koran schools. As reported in former years, most of these schools serve no really useful purpose, but the Department inspects them whenever possible, and is always ready to aid those which appear to be doing any good work if the managers want recognition and assistance.

In the Northern Division the number of unrecognised schools has risen from 519 to 534 but the number of pupils fell from 20,761 to 20,207. Of these schools, 17 teach Persian and Arabic or Sanskrit, 194 are purely Koran schools, 234 teach the Vernacular and more or less conform to the methods of the Department, while in 89 no attempt is made to do so. Many of the schools are migratory and ephemeral.

In Káthiáwár the number of schools has fallen from 257 to 248, but the number of pupils has increased from 11,873 to 12,349. Only 8 of the schools are returned as advanced teaching. The rest are Koran or elementary vernacular schools and in the Koran schools alone, there are 3,740 boys and 2,946 girls. The figures of attendance in such schools are of course only approximate.

In the Southern Division the number of schools has fallen from 706 to 594 and the number of pupils from 12,639 to 11,172. Of the 594 schools, 50 are Koran schools and 544 teach the Vernacular. The Inspector reports that no pains are spared to bring on the aided list such of these schools as in any way deserve consideration.

In Sind the number of schools has decreased from 764 to 754 and the number of pupils from 11,172 to 10,230. The Inspector reports that the number of these schools is gradually decreasing and that they consist mainly of schools which serve no useful secular purpose of education, in fact those Mulla schools to which no aid can profitably be given.

28. **Primary Schools for Girls.**—The comparative statement showing the number of Primary Girls' Schools and pupils therein is printed in the supplement to this report. The number of such schools has increased from 768 to 775, but the attendance has fallen from 49,759 to 48,197. All classes of schools show a decrease except those in Native States and Unaided Schools in which a small increase in the number of pupils is shown. The decrease in the number of pupils in Local Board, Municipal and Aided Schools is due to plague. The number of pupils in Local Board Schools has fallen from 7,214 to 6,833, in Municipal Schools from 11,600 to 10,519 and in Aided Schools from 14,177 to 13,933.

There are 24,942 girls in Boys' Schools and 1,081 boys in Girls' Schools, so that the total number of girls in Primary Schools amounts to 72,058 against 72,788 last year.

In the Central Division the Inspector reports an increase of 6 schools and states that of 10,770 pupils in 200 Girls' Schools 461 are little boys, while 4,897 girls are in Boys' Schools. The total number of girls in the division in Primary Schools is therefore 15,206. The corresponding figure in 1901-02 was 19,250. The decrease in attendance is entirely due to plague and the fact that many schools were closed at the end of the year. Thus the Practising School attached to the Female Training College, Poona, a large and efficient institution was closed. All the Municipal Schools of Poona and those of the smaller Boards were greatly disturbed by plague. Aided Schools in the same district generally obtained good reports and special mention is made of the St. Michael's Girls' School in Vetal Peth, the Zoroastrian School, Poona, and the American Mission School at Sirur. In the Sátára District plague interfered with the six Local Board Schools. Municipal Schools were generally fairly efficient, but at A'shta the accommodation given is very bad. The Native State and Aided Schools of the district were found to be doing well. In Sholápur plague interfered with the Pandharpur and Bársi Schools, but generally both Local Board and Municipal Schools were found to be fairly efficient, while of the Aided Schools of the district those under the American Mission are specially praised. The report for Ahmed-

nagar is also favourable, though 5 Municipal Schools were closed at the end of the year. In this district also, the schools managed by Mission Bodies are especially prominent for their efficiency. In Násik the District Local Board and Municipal Schools generally require more trained mistresses, while Aided Schools are all under female teachers. In Khándesh the three Local Board Schools were not examined owing to plague and many of the Municipal Schools also remained unexamined owing to the same cause.

In Bombay the Joint Schools Committee has appointed a well educated native lady as Inspectress of Maráthi and Gujaráti Schools. European ladies supervise 15 Maráthi Aided Schools. The general report from Bombay is satisfactory.

The Inspector in his general remarks points out that the best administering agency for Girls' Schools is that of the Missionary Societies who have ladies in charge of the schools, and he contrasts the care and attention given by them to teachers and children with that usually shown by Municipal Boards, who often not only neglect the schools but exercise a petty tyranny over the teachers, especially if these are widows and unprotected.

In the Northern Division the number of schools has risen from 207 to 216, but the number of pupils fell from 14,756 to 14,727. There are 78 little boys in Girls' Schools and 8,263 girls in Boys' Schools, so the total number of girls under primary instruction is 22,912 as compared with 23,121 last year.

Local Board Schools have increased in number, but as several schools were closed owing to plague at the end of the year, the number of pupils shows a nominal decrease. Schools generally have held their own, where plague has not disturbed them and there is no doubt that in a normal year a good increase in attendance would have been shown. In Broach the Inspector states that the Mahomedans of the cultivating classes are in some places evincing a desire for female education.

Municipal Schools are stationary in number and a good many were closed at the end of the year owing to plague especially in the Kaira District. A decrease in attendance is the result, but the general account of the school is satisfactory.

Native State Schools are 48 in number, as in last year, but they contain 2,536 pupils against 2,308. The increase is shared by the Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha, Pálanpur and Kutch Agencies, but in Cambay the schools were closed on account of plague at the end of the year.

Aided Schools increased from 41 to 42, but attendance fell from 4,266 to 4,198. The decrease is mainly due to plague in Surat City. The Aided Schools in this division, especially those under Mission Agency and the endowed schools of Ahmedabad and Surat, are generally efficient.

In Káthiáwár the number of schools has risen from 91 to 92 and the number of pupils from 9,202 to 9,715, while 1,048 girls attend boys' schools. Out of the 92 schools, 70 are under trained mistresses and there are also 17 trained assistants in them. The Inspector reports that most of the schools are well accommodated, well managed and efficient and especially praises the Practising School attached to the Female Training College at Rájkot and the Jetpur Lathi and Bagasra Schools.

In the Southern Division the number of schools is 157, as in last year, but pupils have decreased from 7,700 to 7,029. Of these, 17 are boys while 6,541 girls attend Boys' Schools, making the total number of girls 13,553 against 15,385 in the previous year. The decrease is solely due to plague and to the fact that 40 schools were closed at the end of the year. Local Board Schools are 39 in number against 38 last year and 8 are under trained mistresses. These schools were much disturbed by plague during the year, but the Inspector reports well of the Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara and Ratnágiri Schools. Municipal schools have also increased from 39 to 40, but attendance has fallen largely owing to plague. Fourteen of the schools are under head mistresses, of whom 10 are trained. Two trained assistants and 36 untrained are also employed in the schools. Special praise is given to the schools at Dhárwár, Gadag, Hubli, Chiplun, Ratnágiri, Vengurla and Mahád.

Native State Schools decreased from 69 to 66 and pupils from 2,908 to 2,519. The decrease is due entirely to plague. Of the 66 schools, 20 are under mistresses of whom 10 are trained. The schools under the Kolhápur State and the Sángli and Miraj Schools are reported to be efficient and the general account of all the schools is not unfavourable considering the circumstances of the year. There are 12 Adided Schools in the Division, of which 11 are under Mission Agency and are well supervised and managed.

In Sind the total number of schools has fallen from 117 to 107, but the number of pupils has risen from 4,181 to 5,845. Out of these, 501 are boys and there are 4,056 girls in Boys' Schools. The Inspector reports that the Municipal Schools at Karáchi and Tatta are doing well, and specially praises the aided Pársi Virbaiji School at Karáchi. In Hyderabad Town the schools generally are good and notably those of the Church Mission. As usual in the Thar and Párkar, where there is a considerable Gujaráti population, the schools are flourishing but in Upper Sind generally little or no progress has been made though the Inspector hopes much for the future from the transfer of some Municipal Schools to departmental management and from the appointment of a trained European lady as Inspectress in Sind.

29. **Examination results in Primary Schools.**—The table showing the number of pupils in Primary Schools under different stages is printed in the supplement. In 9,035 Primary Schools there were 476,979 pupils, of whom 141,300 were in the Upper Primary Stage. Of these 10,586 were girls. Last year there were 151,150, out of whom 10,496 were girls. In the Lower Primary Stage (2) there were 194,026 pupils, of whom 26,664 were girls. The corresponding figures for last year were 203,158 and 27,327 and in the Lower Primary Stage (3) the number of pupils was 141,653 of whom 34,808 were girls. The respective figures for last year were 158,903 and 38,235. From the above figures it will be seen that peoples in all stages show a decrease which is due to plague. It has been noted how greatly schools have been disturbed by the scourge, and naturally attendance in all the stages has been adversely affected.

A statement showing the number of pupils presented and passed in different standards is printed in the supplement. This year the revised standards were for the first time brought into force. These contain a new standard, Standard VII, and as only a few pupils in each division have been presented under this standard comparison with previous years is not possible. The re-adjustment of the standards also vitiates a comparison between Standard VI of 1902-03 with Standard VI of 1901-02, but the figures for British Districts are as follows for the 3 highest standards in the year under report :—

Standard.	Presented.	Passed.
Standard VII	135	78
Standard VI	4,279	2,032
Standard V	11,443	5,757

V.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

30. **Rajkumar College.**—The number on the rolls fell from 43 to 38. Eight Kumárs were withdrawn, one died, and four joined the College. The Kumár who died, Karansinhji of Rájkot, was one of the most promising boys in the College. Of those who left the College, one, Sardar Mahomed Khanji, joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, two Baria Kumars are going to England for further study, and it seems likely that Kumar Shri Ahmedkhan of Sachin will return from Aligarh to the College. Abdul Karimkhan of Sachin left at the close of the year for a preparatory school in England with a view to competing eventually for the Indian Civil Service. Of the Kumárs who joined, two are from Miraj and Jath in the Southern Mahrátta Country. Both boys are doing excellently in the class room and the play-ground, and the Principal remarks that their knowledge of English is far above the average. This is a tribute to the education they received at the hands of Mr. Berthon and Mr. Lory. It is very satisfactory to note that these two boys from the Deccan are well and happy at the College, which ought in time to supply the wants of the whole Presidency.

The College was examined by Mr. MacMillan, Principal, Elphinstone College, and obtained an unusually favourable report. The annual old boys' gathering was held at the time of Mr. Waddington's departure, when also the foundation stone of the Waddington Gymnasium and Pavilion was laid. Three old boys of the College were in the Imperial Cadet Corps and attended the Delhi Durbár, but one has since resigned.

The work of the year was much interfered with by plague and somewhat by the Delhi Durbár so that the College was closed for four months in all. Mr. Mayne, the present Principal, states that in spite of this the examination held by him at the close of the year showed that the teaching staff and the Kumárs had done much to make up for lost time.

Altogether the account of the College is most satisfactory and reflects great credit on its administration by Mr. Waddington, whose departure for Ajmer is a distinct loss. Mr. Waddington was in charge of the College for many years, and his influence and example were always exercised in favour of what was straightforward, honourable and manly.

31. **Girassia and Talukdari Schools.**—The Wadhwán Tálukdári School was owing to a misunderstanding not examined by the Educational Inspector, Northern Division. The school was attended by 67 pupils, a larger number than has been recorded for some years. One boy passed the Matriculation Examination, and the general condition of the school was most satisfactory as regards the tuition, physical training and conduct of the boys.

The Gondal Girássia College had 69 pupils on the roll, of whom 61 were Rajputs, 3 Bráhmans and 5 Mahomedans. The students paid Rs. 14,501 in fees out of a total expenditure of Rs. 28,690, the Gondal State defraying the remaining cost. The school prepares boys for the Matriculation, and 15 were sent up, of whom 3 passed. It is an efficient and well managed institution and very useful for the class of boys who attend it.

In the Northern Division the Scott College at Sádra continues to serve a most useful purpose in educating the Chiefs and Kumárs of the Mahikántha. The Vajiria Tálukdári School in the Rewákántha had only 13 pupils, and it is stated that their physical education is somewhat neglected. A very large number of the children, both male and female, of Tálukdárs and petty Chiefs, attend the ordinary Primary schools throughout the Division. Thus in Ahmedabad 475 boys and 123 girls, children of Tálukdárs, are returned as attending Primary schools.

In the Central Division there is no special school for the sons of Chiefs and Sardárs, and it is, I think, a matter for regret that no effort is made by them, both in this Division and in the Southern Division, to provide for their children that special education which is acknowledged to be so necessary.

In the Southern Division there is no special school for the sons of petty Chiefs and Sardárs. A few attend Primary schools, but the majority are taught by private tutors.

In Sind the education of the Talpur boys is carried on in the Sind Madressáh. There were 24 Talpurs in residence, and the Inspector speaks very highly of the progress made by them both mentally and physically. The Madressáh at Lárkhána is a special school for sons of Zamindárs. It has now been placed on the aided list and the standard of efficiency has improved.

32. **Mahomedans.**—In the Central Division the total number of Mahomedans under instruction has fallen from 17,186 to 13,761. The decrease is due to the closing of schools on account of plague. Thus no comparison with the figures of previous years is possible, but of the 13,761, 65 were in Arts and Professional Colleges, 1,129 in Secondary schools, 10 in Training schools, 166 in Special schools, and 12,391 in Primary schools. The Inspector makes some remarks on the general inefficiency of the Urdu schools specially maintained for Mahomedans, and also notes their growing readiness to make use of the ordinary Maráthi schools. Nothing could be better for the community generally in the Presidency than that they should consent to study the vernacular of the district in which they live.

In the Northern Division the number under instruction has fallen from 26,542 to 25,280—a small decrease when the circumstances of the year are taken into account. Of the 25,280, 7 only are in Arts Colleges, 534 in Secondary schools, 23 in Special schools, 13 in Training Colleges, and the rest in Primary schools of various kinds. No special progress is reported, but I note with satisfaction that, partly as a result of the Conference held in Surat in 1901, the Local Committee at Godhra are subsidising poor and intelligent Mahomedan boys and that they have lately sent one to Aligrah and one to the College at Baroda. This effort is mainly due to the Head Master of the High School, Mr. Nanjiani, B.A., and it is not yet recognized in the community generally that local committees working with energy and intelligence might easily and at a small expenditure do much to push forward all promising boys and thus in a few years revolutionise the condition of the community in its relation to higher education.

In Káthiáwár the number under instruction rose from 20,079 to 20,571. The increase is due to larger figures of attendance in private schools. Six pupils attend Arts Colleges, 370 are in Secondary schools and the remainder in Primary schools of various kinds. The Training Colleges of Káthiáwár do not contain a single Mahomedan pupil.

In the Southern Division plague has upset attendance and the figures are of little value. The total number under instruction fell from 13,498 to 11,940. Of these none are in Arts Colleges, 224 in Secondary schools, 12 in Training Colleges, 23 in Industrial schools and the rest in Primary schools of various kinds. The Inspector has little to add to the remarks made in previous years. The schools and classes specially maintained for Mahomedans are not so useful as might be supposed, for in them each child has to learn two vernaculars—Urdu and the vernacular of the district. But these schools are popular because they are under Mahomedan teachers. More trained Mahomedan teachers fit to teach an ordinary Maráthi or Kánarese school are required. In secondary and higher education the figures are eloquent of the backwardness of the community.

In Sind where the Mahomedans form the main portion of the population the problem of their education is not the problem of a special class, but rather that of the community at large. There were 36,631 pupils under instruction, of whom 7 were in Arts Colleges and 557 in Secondary schools. It is in these institutions that Mahomedans in Sind are conspicuous by their absence, yet it is only through these institutions that they can promote their own advancement and obtain their fair share of administration of the province. There is, apparently, an awakening in Sind, and I have great hopes for the future if the Zamindárs will only lay aside their prejudices and demonstrate to the people the value of education by the careful instruction of their own sons. Here, again, local committees might do much good by helping clever boys to the secondary and higher course, but so far the Conference of 1902 has not produced any practical effect. Government, however, have lately had the whole subject of Mahomedan Education in Sind under special consideration.

33. **Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.**—In the Central Division the number of pupils under instruction fell from 1,480 to 1,244. Of these two are in the Poona Training College and 10 in the Technical School at Dhulia. The rest are in primary schools in different districts. Special schools for Bhils and

Kolis exist in the Khándesh and Poona districts, and in the Násik District six schools are under Koli teachers, who, however, do not seem to be so successful as ordinary teachers. In the Poona District, 4 of the 9 special schools are under Koli teachers, but the Bráhman master of Ambegaon supervises these schools generally. Throughout the Division every encouragement is given to pupils of the aboriginal classes to attend schools by remission of all fees, gifts of books and clothing and small scholarships.

In the Northern Division the number of pupils under instruction rose from 8,221 to 8,237. The increase is really larger, for a good many Local Board schools attended by this class of pupil were closed at the end of the year and have since been re-opened. The number in Native State schools shows a satisfactory increase of 314. The number of Koli and Bhil pupils in the Ahmedabad District increased from 1,175 to 1,520, while the Dharalas in Kaira decreased owing to the temporary closing of chools. There are now seven Dharala teachers in the Division. In Broach numbers decreased, but in the Panch Maháls there was a considerable increase and in Surat the decrease shown is nominal only. There are now 39 special schools in the Surat District for the "Kaliparaj" who are all exempted from fees and receive books, clothes and scholarships. In Thana, the attendance rose from 200 to 263, and the question of the education of the races of the Mokhádá Petha is under special consideration.

In Káthiáwár there is no considerable aboriginal population, but a few Koli and Bhil children attend schools at Rájkot, Vánkaner, Gondal and Bhávnagar. The total number of such pupils is 26 only.

In the Southern Division there are very few aborigines, and there was one special school only for them in the Colába District which has now been closed. The American Mission is educating a certain number of Katkari children in the Colába District, and District Boards generally encourage children of these races by gifts of caps, slates, books and pencils and by small scholarships, which, however, the American Mission prefer, and perhaps rightly, to pay in kind rather than in money.

34. **Depressed Classes.**—In the Central Division the number of pupils has fallen from 7,304 to 5,612. This decrease was entirely due to plague. Of the 5,612 pupils, 3 are in Secondary schools, 2 in Training schools, 106 in Industrial schools and the rest in Primary schools. District and Municipal Boards maintain special schools for these children in selected localities and aid them by special scholarships, but the aided Mission schools throughout the Division are the main and most efficient agency of education. Some of the large Municipal Boards such as those at Satára and Karád are content to make no adequate arrangements for the education of these classes. They grudge their admission to the ordinary schools, but will not provide them with special schools. On the whole, however, progress is being made in the Division, and in Bombay there are no less than three special schools for Maráthi children under the Joint Schools Committee. It is surprising that the same Board has made no special provision for the Gujaráti speaking Dhed population.

In the Northern Division the number of pupils has decreased from 3,316 to 2,981, the decrease being due to the closing of schools on account of plague. Of the 2,981 pupils, 5 are in Secondary and the rest in Primary schools. These children are mostly taught in schools maintained for them and in aided schools under Mission Agency. They are usually fairly intelligent, and girls as well as boys attend the special schools. No fees are charged to them, and small scholarships are provided for them. Thus there are now in the Thána Local Board schools 20 pupils of this class who are drawing small stipends.

In Káthiáwár only 13 pupils are returned, and of these 9 are in the Mission schools of Rájkot. The Native States do not make any special provision for the education of these classes.

In the Southern Division 1,130 pupils were in schools in the British Districts and 431 in Native State schools. A considerable number of special schools are maintained, and special encouragement is afforded to the pupils by free admission and by gifts of books, clothing and slates. The attendance naturally suffered in a year of a general adversity.

In Sind the number of children at school has increased from 79 to 126. The Inspector mentions under this heading the schools in the Hur Settlements of the Thar and Párkar District, but these do not belong properly to the depressed classes.

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

35. The number of institutions for special instruction has increased from 52 to 56 and the number of pupils under special instruction has risen from 13,894 to 14,684. The increase is mainly due to the larger attendance of pupils this year in Industrial Schools, and of pupils learning Drawing in Government High Schools where the subject is compulsory. Normal classes for women, commercial classes and agricultural classes have increased by 1 in each case and the Reformatory School, Yerávda, appears for the first time in this report.

36. **Normal Schools.**—The table showing the details as to full-time teachers employed in Local Board, Municipal and Native State Primary Schools in each division of the Presidency is printed in the supplement. Among teachers employed in Local Board, Municipal and Native State Primary Schools in the Presidency there are 14,986 male teachers and 811 female teachers. Of the male teachers there are 4,101 trained Head Masters, 2,206 untrained Head Masters, 1,566 trained assistants, 3,822 assistants who have passed the Public Service Certificate Examination, and 3,291 untrained and unpassed assistants. The number of female teachers is made up of 282 trained Head Mistresses, 66 untrained Head Mistresses, 56 trained and 26 untrained assistants, and 381 untrained and unpassed assistants.

The average pay of a trained Head Master in a primary school under the District Local Boards is Rs. 18-15-7; under Municipal Boards the average is Rs. 27-13-10, which is due to the liberal salaries given in Bombay City; and in Native States the average is Rs. 18-9-7. Similar averages for trained Mistresses are Rs. 19-15-1, Rs. 24-3-6 and Rs. 20-0-2, while for untrained Head Masters the averages are Rs. 10-4-2, Rs. 16-1-2 and Rs. 10-14-2, and for untrained Mistresses Rs. 9-15-0, Rs. 20-7-6, and Rs. 15-8-5.

In the Central Division the Poona Training College was closed on March 31st, 1903, and had been so closed since December 12th, 1902. But it was possible before that date to hold the Certificate Examinations and the results obtained were wonderfully good considering the unsettled state of the College. 139 College students and 39 outsiders were examined in the three courses, and of these 158 in all obtained certificates. No less than 34 men passed the third year's course of whom 29 were College students and 5 were outsiders. The Entrance examination was attended by 142 candidates, of whom 46 were admitted.

The new buildings for the College are rising, and I hope that, a year hence, it will be possible to report that the College is in new and appropriate buildings with good surroundings and plenty of space for recreation and that additional quarters exist for 50 masters brought up to renew their knowledge and to study modern methods. Meanwhile the Principal, Mr. Kelkar, has done much to improve the working of the College in all respects, and his developments in the direction of Kindergarten and Object Lessons have been studied carefully, not only by the students, but by members of the inspecting staff sent up to Poona for the purpose. The systematic teaching of native music and singing at the College has been introduced by the efforts of Mr. B. T. Sahasrabudhe, the Secretary of the Poona Gáyan Samáj. The subject is now very popular with the students.

The practising school attached to the College has been made more efficient by the addition of 3 trained assistants to the staff.

The College boarders are now located in a hired building, which is in a healthy locality. As a consequence of this, their health has improved considerably and the average number of cases treated fell from 62 per month to 34 during the year, while there was no serious sickness. The Inspector pays a special tribute to the intelligent and unremitting care which the Principal, Mr. Kelkar, gives to the whole Institution.

The Dhuliá Training School had an attendance of 56 at the close of the year. 17 were sent up for the second year's course examination of whom 16 were successful, and of 33 in the first year's course 27 passed. Four of the second year's men were sent to Poona for further study and the rest sent out as teachers. One student died of plague during the year. 100 candidates appeared for the Entrance Examination and 32 were admitted to the school, among

whom was a Chambhar from Násik who was specially admitted as an encouragement to the depressed classes. The Practising School staff was strengthened during the year and arrangements are now being made for the erection of a hostel for the normal students, to be located in the school grounds, instead of the miserable rented quarters which they at present occupy.

The Christian Vernacular Education Society's Normal School at Nagar was closed at the end of the year, but was duly examined during the year, and as usual showed excellent results.

The Female Training College, Poona, was also closed at the end of the year. The College was, however, examined, and out of 42 normal students on the roll 38 were presented and 30 passed. In the final class 7 appeared and all passed with a percentage of marks entitling them to a certificate of Rs. 25. The College Code has been revised and is now in force provisionally. The institution was conducted with great success during the year by Miss Sorábjee. Here also new quarters for resident students are in course of erection, and the College with its High School and Practising School, all in excellent quarters will, when the hostel is finished, be a most complete, efficient and interesting institution.

The Convent Normal School at Byculla had 10 pupils on the roll at the end of the year. The school now works up to the Secondary Teacher's Examination, a distinct advance on the old curriculum, and the examination held by the Inspector was very satisfactory.

The Girgaon girls' normal class had 7 pupils on the roll at the end of the year. The class is small, but very useful, as classes for instruction in school method and management are much required.

The American Mission Josephine Kindergarten Training School at Sholápur is this year added to the list. It is small at present, but has been placed on the aided list for grant in 1903-1904.

In the Northern Division the Premchand Raichand Training College had 126 students on the roll at the end of the year. 125 were examined in the three courses and 103 passed. Of these 34 out of 36 passed in the 3rd year's course. 53 School-masters were also examined of whom 14 only passed. No less than 227 came up for the Entrance examination of whom 47 were admitted. The bulk of these men came from the Ahmedábád, Kairá and Broach Districts, the Surat District being a long way behind those mentioned. The general percentage of success in the College examinations was not so high as in the previous year. The Inspector states that this was due to the application of a more rigorous standard and to the curtailing of grace marks. 9 Assistant Deputy Inspectors attended the College during the year to study the revised standards.

The College is a most efficient institution and of great service not only to British Districts, but to the neighbouring Native States, which send up students to it for training. It is with the deepest regret that I record the death of its Principal, Rao Saheb Mádhavlál H. Desái, B.A., during the year. Mr. Mádhavlal was one of the most intellectual officers in the whole Department and had made a special study of the educational methods of all countries while he was unwearied in his efforts to promote the advancement of his College and of Primary Schools generally. I fear that his untimely death was due in no small extent to his labours in connection with the revised standards and the instructions to vernacular teachers, to which he devoted the last few months of his life when in failing health.

The Máhálaxmi Female Training College had 80 normal students on the roll against 110 in the last year. The decrease is largely due to the fact that the College sent out 28 passed mistresses in 1901-1902. Of the 80 now on the rolls, 29 receive stipends from Local Boards, 7 are Bombay Municipal scholars, 2 are from Native States and 21 are free students, while the rest receive miscellaneous scholarships. In the examinations 67 were presented in all classes and 53 passed. Of these, 20 were in the 3rd year's class, who all were successful.

A large piece of land has been acquired through the assistance of the Commissioner, Northern Division, the Honourable Mr. Lely, C.S.I., and will add greatly to the sanitary conditions of the College. On it quarters for assistant

teachers are to be erected. New quarters for the normal students are now being built, and the College buildings and surroundings are being largely improved.

In Káthiáwár the Male Training College at Rájkot had 49 students on the roll at the end of the year. The College has a two years' course only, and its highest products complete their training at Ahmedábád. Thus 8 third year's men from this College were examined in Ahmedábád and all passed 1 being first in the whole College and gaining the "Hope" and "Mahipatrám" medals. Another scholar won the 2nd "Hope" medal. For the last four years the "Hope" silver medal at Ahmedábád has been won by a student from the Rájkot College. In the examinations held at Rájkot 18 students appeared in the 2nd year's course and 16 were successful, and in the 1st year's course 24 out of 25 passed. The College sent out 19 trained men during the year and has altogether sent out 831 trained teachers to the schools of Káthiáwár. In the Entrance examination 64 candidates appeared and 25 were admitted to the College. Plague caused the College to be closed for 3 months, but the results it obtained are excellent and speak well for its management under Mr. P. N. Doctor, B.A., the Principal. The Practising School, though somewhat cramped for room, is a most successful and popular adjunct of the College.

In the Barton Female Training College the number of normal students rose from 28 to 29. 27 were examined in the 3 classes, 5 in the 3rd, 9 in the 2nd and 13 in the 1st year's course and all passed, a most creditable result reflecting great credit on the Lady Principal, Miss Corkery, whose management of this institution is equally zealous and efficient. 12 trained teachers were sent out during the year, 5 as Head Mistresses and 7 as assistants, and 13 new students were admitted after passing the Entrance examination.

In the Southern Division there were 107 students in the Dhárwár Training College at the close of the year against 95 in last year. The College was closed for a month owing to plague, but the Certificate Examinations were held as usual, and 97 candidates were examined of whom 95 were College students and 2 were outsiders. Of these, 87 College students passed and 1 outsider. The results in the 3rd year class were good, as 22 out of 24 passed, while 1 failed through sickness. In the 2nd year's course 28 out of 31 passed and in the 1st year 38 out of 42. Altogether 36 men were sent out on employment. For the Entrance examination 174 candidates appeared, but only 42 could be admitted. The health of the students was good and the Inspector reports that the Principal, Mr. Rodda, does all in his power for the health and welfare of his students. The College buildings are being enlarged and quarters for 50 masters to be called up for further study will soon be completed. The teaching staff of the Practising School was strengthened and a special grant given to the College for additional apparatus.

A gathering of masters was held during the year and 80 attended to exchange views and to see the work of the College. The students of the highest class were taken on an excursion to Ahmedábád to see the College there, and it is stated that the trip was most useful and successful in every way.

The small Normal School at Dhárwár for mistresses had only 9 pupils, but does useful work in a quiet way. Proposals have now been made to develope the institution and enlarge its scope and there is every prospect that with care and patience an efficient and reliable training institution for women will be gradually created.

In Sind the Male Training College at Hyderábád had 64 pupils on the roll, a full number. The number of Mahomedans attending the College is, however disappointing, and the Inspector reports that of those who passed the Entrance examination 3 declined to join on stipends. The Inspector reports that the work of the College for the year was very satisfactory and that the men who are turned out from it are annually showing increasing intelligence and brightness in their practical teaching. Mr. Wright considers that it is necessary to enlarge the accommodation for boarders which at present is sufficient for about 60 men only. But a block of buildings for 50 masters has been nearly completed, and thus a large number of existing teachers in Sind will be called up to go through an additional course of training.

The Training College for women at Hyderábád closed in 1901 was re-opened in January 1903, as the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Sind, resides in it. There are now 7 women in it of whom 2 are Hindus and 5 are Mahomedans. The development of this institution will be very gradual, and care will be taken to avoid anything which will cause it to become unpopular with the community.

The Normal Class in the Karáchi Municipal Girls' School continues to do good work in a small and quiet way, and the same remark may be made of the Convent Aided Normal Class, which is highly praised by the Inspector.

37. **Sir J. J. School of Art.**—The total attendance in the whole institution, including the Workshop classes, rose from 423 to 450. There was a corresponding rise in the average monthly number and daily attendance. There were 228 pupils in the Elementary or Drawing School, 37 in the painting class, 10 in the modelling class, 4 in the Drawing Teacher's class and 14 the Draughtsman's class. In the workshops there were 203 pupils divided into classes learning enamelling, gold and silver work, carpet weaving, wood carving, copper and brass work, iron work, pottery, and house decoration and stone carving. Of these, 82 receive stipends varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 a month.

The Annual Examination of the School of Art was held by the Architectural Engineer to Government, Mr. Begg, and by the Principal. The results were generally satisfactory and all the prizes were awarded.

During the year Mr. Jasper Brett, who was selected in England for the appointment, joined the school as Vice-Principal. The want of additional European supervision had been greatly felt, and Mr. Brett's accession to the staff is warmly welcomed.

The year has been a very busy and eventful one for the school, as in addition to the regular work a large exhibit was prepared for the Delhi Exhibition, experimental modifications in the system of teaching Drawing were introduced into all the classes, and a special session for Teachers of Drawing in all Government High Schools was held in the month of September, so that the teachers might thoroughly understand the proposed changes to be made in the Drawing courses. The architectural course was also abolished and for it a Draughtsman's class was substituted which will, it is hoped, produce men with a practical and really useful education fit to be employed at once in an Architect's office.

In the workshops the Principal notices a small improvement in the interest taken by the native maistries, but there is still the same failing that these men are ignorant of teaching and often do not wish to teach. Mr. Burns is, therefore, devising systematic courses of study for each workshop to which the maistries must conform and anticipates that the teaching will thus become much more efficient, but it will take two or three years to prepare all the models and drawings requisite for the courses.

The school gained considerable merit for its exhibits at Delhi and obtained the highest awards for Decoration, Carpentry and Wood-carving, Pottery and Wrought-iron work. The Vice-Principal and a party of masters and students visited the Exhibition and made sketches and studies. This took the place of the ordinary excursion. The Principal, Mr. Burns, was appointed to assist Dr. Watt in collecting specimens for the Exhibition, and from October 1st was on special duty at Delhi. It was not, therefore, possible to hold inspections of mofussil High Schools, but it is hoped that in a more quiet year these will be resumed.

The museum attached to the School of Art was developed by the expenditure of Rs. 5,000 in purchases at the Exhibition. The museum contains many interesting and valuable specimens, but requires re-arrangement and is cramped for space.

The general condition of this most interesting institution is very satisfactory, as it is full of life and progress under its energetic Principal and his staff.

It is to be hoped that in future developments it may be linked with Craft Schools in various parts of the Presidency and become a Central Normal School for Arts and Crafts teachers.

38. **Drawing Classes.**—The examination in the 1st and 2nd grade Elementary Drawing is held simultaneously at appointed Centres in the Presidency, Hyderábád Assigned Districts, Central Provinces and Central India by the staff of the School of Art. A further examination in the 3rd grade Art and Drawing Teacher's Certificate is specially held in the School of Art for those who are not students of the school. The result of the 1st grade examination shows that out of 17,543 pupils learning Drawing, 1,982 were presented of whom 559 passed and 32 obtained prizes. In the 2nd grade Art 232 pupils appeared of whom 68 obtained Certificates and 21 prizes. In the 3rd grade examination 5 appeared and 2 passed. No candidates appeared for the Drawing Teacher's Certificate Examination.

This is the last year that examinations will be held in the 1st and 2nd grade Art under the old scheme, as Government has lately sanctioned a more modern and, I trust, improved scheme which has been developed by Mr. Burns and his staff after much patient labour and investigation.

39. **Medical Schools.**—At the Poona Medical School the attendance rose from 100 to 103 and the average attendance also improved considerably. I have not received the usual report from the Superintendent, but I gather that in the first year's course 30 pupils were examined of whom 28 passed. 29 were examined in the second year's course and all passed, and in the third year's course 23 out of 30 were successful.

At Ahmedábád there were 93 pupils on the roll when the November term, which is the beginning of the year in these schools, commenced. Of these, 42 were in the first, 28 in the second and 23 in the third year's class. Of these 39 were native military pupils, 10 civil military, 22 paying pupils, 15 stipendiary, 1 free and 6 from Native States. Of these 77 were Hindus, 5 Párs, 9 Mahomedans, 1 Jew and 1 Christian. In the examinations held during the preceding medical year 23 out of 34 passed in the first, 23 out of 28 in the second and 23 out of 23 in the third year's course.

At Hyderábád examinations were held as usual in September when 6 men out of 10 passed in the first year, 9 out of 11 passed in the second year, and 15 out of 17 in the third year. 2 pupils in this class were dismissed from the school for dishonesty in the examination. 3 other pupils were dismissed during the year in the first and second year classes for inefficiency and irregular attendance. The number of pupils on the roll at the end of the year was 34 of whom 2 were civil medical pupils, 5 were stipendiary, one was a native military pupil and 26 were paying pupils. There were 30 Hindus of whom 13 were Bráhmans, 12 Baniás and 5 Amils and only 4 Mahomedans, and of the 34, only 7 came from Sind, while 17 came from Káthiáwár and 7 from Cutch.

40. **Veterinary College, Bombay.**—At the close of the year there were 69 pupils in the Diploma course and 67 in the Salutri course making a total of 136 in all. The large increase in the Diploma course is very satisfactory and is due to the improved conditions of the Presidency and the increasing popularity of the institution. The examinations were held in December as usual and with satisfactory results, as in the Diploma course 6 out of 7 passed in the final examination. In the second year's course 12 out of 15 and in the first year 15 out of 22 were successful. In the Salutri course 26 out of 35 passed in the first year and 22 out of 32 in the second year's course.

In the opinion of the Principal the new system of scholarships has resulted in attracting better men to join the Diploma course. All the scholarships are now filled up, but it is noticed that very few candidates from Gujarát applied to the Committee for scholarships.

Six students qualified for the Diploma in December. Of these 1 is employed in the Trávancore State and one in the Mudhol State. 2 men sent from Ceylon and Mysore returned to their respective Governments, 1 more is working in the Veterinary College as an Assistant Officer and one is unemployed. Of previous graduates it may be noted that one has been employed in Perak on a salary of £120 rising to £180, another obtained similar employment in Malaccá, a third was placed in charge of the Veterinary Dispensary at Trichinopoly and another as Senior Veterinary Assistant under the

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madrás. Yet another was temporarily employed as an Itinerating Veterinary Assistant in the Thána District. Inquiries for Graduates were received from the Gwálior State, the Government of Mauritius and the Mandalay Municipality. It is noticeable how large is the scope of employment for Graduates from this school.

Of the 22 Salutris who passed during the year 6 only have been employed up to date, and of 38 who have altogether passed 17 only have at present Government appointments, but it seems probable that more will be employed when the class is better known.

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture was associated with the Director of Public Instruction in the control of the College during the year.

41. **Agricultural Classes.**—In the Central Division there are two classes, one attached to the Education Society High School, Ahmednagar, and another, newly started, which is maintained by the American Mission. The first had an attendance of 3 boys only. The second had an attendance of 40 at the end of the year and received a special grant from Government of Rs. 3,920. The class was started for the agricultural training of famine orphans. Apparently the class has been closed since the year ended owing to the transfer of the Manager, Mr. Knight, to Government service.

There are no classes in the Northern Division, but there is an Instructor in Agriculture attached to the Training College at Ahmedábád for the benefit of normal students.

In Káthiáwár the Bhávnagar Agricultural Class has been abolished, and the subject is taught only to nomal students of the Rájkot Training College.

In the Southern Division the only class is attached to the Rájárám College, Kolhápur. This was closed at the end of the year owing to plague, but 10 students from it appeared for the first year's examination held at the College of Science and 9 passed with credit. The agricultural farm is reported to be well managed.

In Sind the Tapedár's School had 107 pupils on the roll, of whom 52 were Hindus and 55 were Mahomedans. The school as usual did excellent work during the year, but a competent lecturer in Agriculture is much required for it, and cannot be obtained at present.

Tha whole question of agricultural education is now under consideration and it is probable that in another year there will be a considerable development in this direction.

42. **Engineering Class, Sind.**—This class contained 17 pupils at the end of the year, and 12 were examined in the various courses. Of these, two passed in the third year's course, one in the second and four in the first. The class, perhaps on account of the difficulty of the entrance examination, does not apparently meet the wants of Sind as it should do and Mahomedan students are conspicuously absent from it.

43. **Industrial Schools.**—The public attention paid to the subject of Industrial and Technical training continues to grow, but I cannot say that, at present, the efforts made to promote its development are conducted on any regular or accepted system. It is hoped, however, that before long guidance may be obtained as the outcome of the report of the Commission on Technical and Industrial Education which travelled round India in the beginning of 1902. In the meantime much praise is due to the intelligent experiments conducted in various parts of the Presidency by Missionery Agencies, especially by the American Missions. A special feature of the past year is the development of Industrial Schools for girls.

In the Central Division there are now 12 Industrial Schools, the same number as in last year. But the Free Church Mission Industrial School, Poona, has been closed, while the American Mission Girls' sewing and embroidery class, at Byculla, Bombay, has been added to the list. The attendance in the schools has fallen from 1,592 to 1,537, the decrease being due to plague, which affected the Poona Municipal Technical School and the schools at Ahmednagar. The most flourishing of all the schools in this division is the Sir Dinshaw Máneckji Petit School of Industrial Arts, Ahmednagar, which, in spite of plague, had 188 pupils on the roll at the end of the year. This school adds to the subjects ordinarily taught in Industrial Schools, such as drawing, carpentry and smithing, carpet weaving and metal working—a special class for lace making has

been introduced in the American Mission Girls' High School at Ahmednagar during the year, and is said to be very flourishing.

In the Northern Division there are four schools, one at Surat maintained by the Municipal Board, one at Bhuj maintained by the State, and two at Nadiád and Prántij maintained respectively by the Methodist Episcopal and the Irish Presbyterian Missions. The Fardunji Párekh School of Art, Surat, had 70 pupils on the rolls. The school is well managed and well supervised. The buildings and fittings have been largely improved and the staff strengthened. It is recognised by Government as competent to prepare candidates for the 3rd Grade Certificates under the Bombay Boiler Act, and its pupils apparently find good employment after they leave the school. The Bhuj School is well attended and the Methodist Episcopal School at Nadiád is reported to be especially enterprising and efficient. The arrangements for the organisation of the Mádhavlál Ranchhodlál Textile School at Ahmedábád are still under consideration.

In the Southern Division there are three Technical Schools and a manual training class is attached to the Training College at Dhárwár. The three schools are situated at Ratnágiri, Kolhápur and Sávantvádi. There are also a few experimental carpentry classes attached to Local Board Schools principally in the Dhárwár District. The Ratnágiri School of Industry had 248 pupils on the roll. It is an important institution which trains boys for employment in Bombay and is well equipped and managed. It was examined by Dr. Thomson during the year and received a good report. The Kolhápur School had 38 pupils and is reported to be doing good work. The Sávantvádi School has only 13 pupils and teaches carpentry only.

In Sind the number of schools has been increased by the addition of an industrial class in connection with the Hiránand Academy at Hyderábád. Otherwise the schools remain as before. The Inspector gives commendation to the Sukkar and Kandiaro Schools, while those at Talti and Ubauro were not progressing. The Inspector, Mr. Wright, is not confident that the schools generally are working on proper lines and is in favour of concentrating money and efforts on a central institution at Karáchi. It is probable that an endowment for such a school would be forthcoming. The Technical School at Khairpur has developed a carpet weaving class and was doing excellent work generally when last visited by the Inspector.

Reformatory Schools.—The Reformatory School at Yerávda is for the first time included in this report. There were 116 inmates of the Reformatory at the close of the year. The Institution is controlled by the Educational Department and a Board of visitors and a special report on its working is annually submitted to Government. The report shows that every effort is now made, and with considerable success, to free the school from the prison aspect and to make the boys happy and intelligent, and to prepare them to become eventually honest and self-supporting members of the community. The David Sassoon Reformatory Institution in Bombay is also closely connected with the Educational Department. It is worked under the Reformatory and Apprentices Acts and managed by a local committee. The school has an attendance of over 200 boys many of whom are daily employed in the Mills of Bombay. In both schools industrial training is carefully developed so that each boy may learn a trade by which he can earn his living after leaving school.

The great feature of the year in connection with Technical and Industrial education was the exhibition held at the Delhi Durbár where the products of skilled artisans from all parts of India and from Burmáh were displayed. Exhibitions may do a great deal towards the development of markets for really good and well finished articles, but they are difficult to organise and expensive. Local exhibitions may however be held under local management and it is interesting to note that the meetings of the Congress are now utilised not only for political discussion but for industrial exhibitions. I may mention also a small exhibition which has been held for the last three years at Sátára, under purely native auspices, and designed to stimulate and improve the production of manufactures.

I have stated above that we look for guidance in the development of Technical Education. Money is also very requisite before any special progress can be made, and it appears essential that steps should be taken for the training of efficient teachers in the various departments of Industry. Central Institu-

tions such as the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the College of Science and the School of Art should all be provided with normal classes in which men who desire to become instructors should be specially trained and prepared to take up employment in the schools of the Presidency. At present many of the so-called Technical or Industrial Schools are under the management of men who are entirely ignorant of the art of teaching what they know and who sometimes are not desirous of imparting their highest knowledge to their pupils. A concerted scheme of action for the whole Presidency and special assignments of money in connection with it are greatly required.

44. **Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.**—The number of pupils rose from 263 to 303 at the end of the year although an Entrance Examination was held to limit admissions. From this examination candidates who have passed the Matriculation or University School Final Examinations are exempted, and no doubt the next step will be to raise the standard of admission to that of those examinations. Meanwhile the increase in numbers and the necessity for selecting candidates are valuable testimony to the popularity and usefulness of the Institution. Of the 303 students, nine are Europeans or Eurasians, 27 Portuguese or Native Christians, four Jews, 65 Parsis, five Mahomedans, 100 Brahmans and 93 other Hindus. The small number of Europeans and Eurasians and of Mahomedans who take advantage of the instruction offered in the Institute is a matter for regret.

The 14th Session of the Institute closed in December 1902 when full Technological certificates were granted to 29 candidates. Altogether 261 students have in various years obtained certificates with the titles Licentiate of Mechanical Engineering, or of Textile Manufacture. The courses of instruction now include the following, Mechanical Engineering, Cotton Manufacture, Electrical Engineering, sheet metal working and enamelling and practical locomotive work. The scope of the Institute has been developed by the establishment of classes in Electrical Engineering, but the resources at the disposal of the Managing Board do not at present admit of such a full equipment of this Department as is desirable.

Examinations on behalf of the City and Guilds of London Institute were conducted in the Institute. The result as regards pupils of the Institute was most satisfactory the percentage of success being 96 while the average percentage in England is about 60 per cent.

The Principal states that students of this Institute are sought for by employers and can usually obtain employment on salaries ranging from Rs. 30 to 100 when they leave the Institute. The posts which they fill are usually in cotton mills, in Engineering Workshops, in steam boats, as Superintendents of Industrial and Technical Schools, or as Machinery Agents.

45. **Commercial Education.**—The Examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce were as usual conducted at the Elphinstone High School under the supervision of the Principal. The popularity of these examinations continues to increase, and indicates a distinct demand for instruction of this special kind, but the Examinations in themselves are not entirely suited for Natives of India and they are held at an inconvenient season of the year. It may be possible hereafter to develope a special examination to be conducted by the London Chamber of Commerce for Indian Candidates, or we may perhaps be content for the present with the inclusion of the subject of Commerce in the curriculum of the School Final Examination.

There is one large Commercial School in Bombay, the B. J. Pársi Charitable Institution. The Principal of it also conducts a night school for adult classes, and there are also one or two private schools in Bombay which prepare for the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations. In Sholápur there is a Municipal School which is confined to strictly commercial subjects and in Ahmedábád there is a private Commercial School for the London Chamber of Commerce examinations. A similar class has been started in Hyderábád (Sind) by the managers of the Navalrai Academy and it is possible that a centre for the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations may hereafter be created at Karáchi.

VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

46. **Supplementary Tables.**—The six subsidiary forms giving full details of colleges and all kinds of schools have been printed in the supplement to this Report.

47. **Public Service Certificate Examinations.**—The number of candidates for the 2nd grade Certificate Examination fell from 895 to 876 and for the 3rd grade from 3,470 to 3,120. The number of successful candidates in the 2nd grade was 399 against 394 last year and in the 3rd grade 1,268 against 1,551.

48. **Administration.**—I went on furlough at the end of May 1902 and Mr. F. G. Selby, M. A., was in charge of this office during the year. Mr. Selby was able to make a tour in Sind and paid many visits to Bombay in connection with University and other Educational matters. In the Central Division Mr. Prior was in charge throughout the year and in addition to the usual inspections travelled over parts of the Poona, Sholápur and Sátára Districts to see Primary Schools. The Northern Division was in charge of 3 Inspectors during the year. Mr. Covernton went on furlough on April 3rd and was succeeded by Mr. Mayne, who was in March transferred to the Rájkumár College and handed over charge to Mr. Talati. Mr. Talati was relieved by Mr. Lory after the year had closed and the report was written by that gentleman. Mr. Mayne during his tenure of the Inspectorship suffered a grievous domestic loss and his touring was thereby materially affected. In the Southern Division Mr. Sahasrabudhe was in charge during the year except for a period of nearly 3 months when he was on privilege leave and Mr. Karandikar acted for him. Both he and Mr. Karandikar moved actively about in the Division and saw a large number of schools. In Sind Mr. Wright was in charge throughout the year and toured over the whole Province. His work in Sind appears to have been of an excellent character and he has made a careful study of the Educational problems of the Province.

Inspection work was generally well performed by the Subordinate Inspecting staff in a year rendered disastrous by plague. The returns submitted show that all officers travelled actively in their charges and that schools were systematically examined *in situ* except where, by the intervention of plague, this was rendered impossible. The year was a specially difficult one for the Inspecting staff as their work was rendered more complex by the introduction of the revised standards and the consequently increased necessity for advising and instructing teachers. On the whole, I am satisfied that with a few exceptions, they performed this increased work with zeal and energy. In Káthiáwár the 1st and 2nd class States control their own schools, but the Agency Officer Mr. D. Vyás, B. A., has a large and important charge. He appears to have worked in it zealously and efficiently, and he commends his subordinate Inspecting staff who however are apparently hampered by a large amount of correspondence and an insufficient clerical staff.

The Inspecting staff of the department was materially strengthened during the year by the addition of two highly trained ladies Miss Ashworth and Miss Forbes, who have been selected by the Secretary of State as Inspectresses of schools, respectively, in Bombay and the Northern Division and in Sind. Both ladies possess the Cambridge teaching Diploma, and both joined their appointments during the autumn. After they have mastered the vernaculars of their divisions they will, I am confident, be of very great service to the department, particularly in the development of Female Education.

49. **Plague.**—The word "plague" has been repeated "*ad nauseam*" throughout my report, but its effect has been so terrible and so prejudicial to Educational progress that it has been impossible to avoid constant mention of the pest. The year under report has been perhaps the worst hitherto experienced in this respect. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, reports that it was prevalent all over his division and was of an abnormally severe type and adds that "plague has consumed what Famine had spared." Thus at one time

only 40 District Local Board Schools in the Sátárá District were open. In Sholápur 110 schools were temporarily closed at one period and in Khándesh, alone 27 masters and 859 pupils died of plague. In the Northern Division just recovering from Famine, plague visited severely the Surat, Kairá and Panch Maháls Districts and for the first time seriously affected Ahmedábád. In Káthiáwár though the general condition of the Province had much improved, the plague attacked more places than in any previous year and 20 masters and 376 pupils fell victims to the disease. In the Southern Division the Inspector reports that plague was more prevalent than had ever before been the case and that it carried away 91 teachers and 2,444 pupils. Mr. Sahasrabudhe remarks that not only is the progress of pupils everywhere most seriously affected but that it is impossible to test thoroughly the work of the teachers. He adds "the dread of living in an affected place, deaths in the families of the teachers and the taught and the empty school-houses, all have produced a sort of demoralization which under the circumstances, is inevitable." But he warmly praised the patience and courage of the masters generally and of the people under sufferings of the most grievous description. In Sind the force of the epidemic moderated considerably, and the death roll among school children is 50 only.

I have collected statistics of mortality among teachers and taught and clerical staff for the years 1901-1902 and 1902-1903. I find that in 1901-1902, 248 teachers, 5,492 pupils and 42 clerks and servants died of plague. In 1902-1093, 326 teachers, 7,513 pupils and 47 clerks and servants died from the same cause. The total of 5,782 for the first year has risen to 7,886 for the year under report, or an increase of over 2,000. The figures may be taken as fairly correct, but cannot be absolutely accurate as regards pupils owing to the dispersion of the population which the plague causes. It seems useless to add remarks for the figures are only too eloquent of the misery and the ruin caused by this fearful visitation.

50. **Physical Education.**—Progress in this branch of Education continues to be made. The competitions among Colleges for the Northcote Challenge Shield are keen and this year the Grant Medical College had the honour of wresting the Shield from the Elphinstone College the holders. The School Athletic Association competitions in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedábád and Sind also continue to be most successful, and inspire greater interest year by year. In our Secondary School system drill and gymnastics are almost universal, and cricket is played by nearly every school, while in Bombay the Elphinstone High School can put a hockey team into the field which is capable of holding its own against all but first class teams. I doubt if Aided Secondary Schools take as much interest in physical instruction as they ought, or as the Government Schools do, but the tendency is everywhere to advancement and even in girls' schools attention is now paid to calisthenics and drill though the Educational Inspector, Central Division, would like to see more of it in the European Schools for girls.

For progress in the Primary system we have to depend largely upon the trained masters. Consequently the responsibility thrown on the Training Colleges is great, but I am glad to say that the Inspectors report that year by year they notice an advance. Simple gymnastic apparatus is supplied to Primary Schools as far as funds permit and in schools that do not possess apparatus simple drill can be taught and is taught wherever a trained master is available, and the playing of games is encouraged as much as possible. Popular prejudice against physical training has vanished or is vanishing, and consequently masters and pupils can take an increased interest in sports and exercises which are no longer despised or censured by the village elders. The days when a high screen was demanded as the accompaniment to a gymnasium have gone, never to return.

51. **Poona Observatory.**—The Director of the Observatory reports that owing to the insufficiency of the observing staff the Equatorial Reflector was not much used during the year, but that it was about to be used for the photography of Herschel's nebulous regions about whose existence doubts have recently been raised.

The solar spectroscopic equipment of the Observatory was fully used in the observation of the lines widened in sun spots, and the records are regularly forwarded to Sir Norman Lockyer. The six inch Equatorial prismatic camera has been in regular use for the last 3 years in the photography of stellar spectra. This year 138 spectrograms were taken. The instrument, however, requires certain alterations and the Director states that with a larger staff more spectrograms would have been taken. He is now engaged in studying the photographic records of the last three years with a view to publication.

During the year Mr. Naegaumválá published his report on the total solar eclipse of January 1898 as observed at Jeur. The report obtained very favourable notice.

The position and condition of the Observatory was under the consideration of Government during the year, and the advice of the Observatories Committee of the Royal Society has been invited.

52. **Books and Vernacular Literature.**—The Divisional Translators and the Vernacular Book Committees have performed their work satisfactorily though it is, apparently, impossible to get the Book Committees to work with sufficient punctuality. In the Central Division the Committee disposed of 21 books during the year. The translator reported on 87 books and revised 5 for the Department. No report from the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society for 1902-1903 has been received and their report for 1901-1902 only came to hand at the close of the year under review. The Society reviewed 53 books and spent Rs. 1,125 in rewards and prizes. Of these, Rs. 1,000 was the grant from the Dakshina Fund. In the Northern Division the Vice-Principal, Training College, reported on 47 books and the Book Committee had heavy work as usual. In the Southern Division the work of the Vernacular Book Committee is not heavy and was duly performed. The Vice-Principal of the Training College revised 4 books and reported on 8 others. Rs. 300 were granted to the Karnátak Vidyá Vardhak Sangha at Dhárwár. In Sind many text-books were revised and reprinted during the year and the Vernacular Committee reported on 10 books.

A large number of books for Secondary Schools is scrutinised by members of the Provincial Committee and the list of sanctioned books is now of great length as it is impossible to refuse to allow books which are perfectly suitable and unobjectionable to be used if managers desire to use them.

The report of the Dnyán Prasárak Mandali in Bombay is as usual interesting and 8 lectures on interesting subjects were delivered in Gujaráti at the Frámji Cowasji Institute. The Society also does useful work in encouraging Gujaráti literature by prizes.

The annual statements for the Book Depôts are published in the supplement to this report. The number of registered libraries on March 31st, 1903, was 45 in the Central Division, 49 in the Northern Division, 30 in the Southern Division and 8 in Sind.

A sum of Rs. 1,068 from the grant of Rs. 1,080 for the encouragement of literature was spent during the year. The expenditure from the Dakshina Fund was as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dakshina to Bráhmans	63	4	10
Rewards to authors	1,476	4	0
Allowances to teachers and students ...	19,143	5	4
Total ...	20,682	14	2

Of the sum of Rs. 1,476-4-0, Rs. 1,000 were given to the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society and Rs. 300 to the Karnátak Vidyá Vardhak Sangh and the rest was spent in the purchase of approved books.

53. **Scholarships.**—In the last Quinquennial Review it was stated that our system of scholarships by which Primary is linked to Secondary and Higher Education was not fulfilling its object, as the majority of the Scholarship holders

were not poor and as the scholarships were not adequate for really poor students. The remarks were made under a misapprehension as the system was not organised exclusively for poor boys, and condemnation was too hastily pronounced for I find, after enquiry, that in many cases the scholarships have enabled poor boys to obtain a University training which they could not otherwise have afforded. The whole question will be shortly laid before Government, but I wish to record my opinion that the system, though capable of improvement, has had, on the whole, excellent results.

54. **Donations.**—As directed by Government I note that during the year a sum of Rs. 5,000 was deposited by Ráo Bahádur M. B. Pálanpurválá with the Collector of Ahmednagar for the foundation of 10 scholarships for boys of the Sakul Sáli class in the town and district of Ahmednagar. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was given by Ráo Bahádur P. W. Rasál for a scholarship and prizes in the Ahmednagar High School. The executors of the late Mr. M. V. Kane have offered to maintain 6 scholarships in the Poona and Sátárá High Schools at a monthly cost of Rs. 20. A sum of Rs. 1,600 was collected to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. B. N. Cámá of the Elphinstone College and has been devoted by the trustees to an annual prize in his name. These donations deserve special mention, and I may add that the coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King was the occasion for great rejoicing throughout the Presidency and that a prominent feature of all the celebrations which took place was the liberality displayed to school children of all castes and creeds.

55. **Recommendations of the Education Commission and orders of Government.**—During the year Divisional Conferences were held at the Head Quarters of each Division to consider the revision of the Grant-in-aid Code and the question of Vernacular text-books. The Conferences consisted largely of Educational Officers and Managers of aided Schools and were conferences of experts rather than of the general public. The results of their deliberations have been communicated to Government and action is being taken on them. In addition to these Conferences a special conference of the Inspecting Staff was held in Sind to discuss the possible development of the Mulla Schools in the Province.

Government had under their consideration the question of Agricultural Education, and the question of the utilisation of the annual grant of 6 lakhs by the Government of India for the development of Primary and Secondary Education. The report of the University Commission was also considered.

Comments on the annual report of the Deputy Educational Inspectors and on the condition of Education in their respective Districts were received from many Collectors. These remarks cannot, of course, be fully reviewed here, and it must suffice to say that they are generally not unfavourable and that where criticisms have been made those criticisms will be of service to the Department. The progress and development of Primary Education in the District Local Board areas can only be secured by the joint co-operation of the Educational and Revenue authorities.

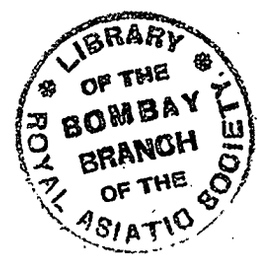
56. **Conclusion.**—I have noted elsewhere in this report that the figures of attendance are not reliable, owing to the closure of institutions on account of plague and to the fact that many happened to be closed at the end of the official year. The attendance in such institutions thereby disappears from our returns although they may have been fairly full a month previous to March 31st. I have endeavoured to collect figures of usual attendance for such institutions and the approximate result is that nearly 1,000 Institutions with 60,000 pupils on the roll were closed at the end of the year. Had all these institutions and pupils been taken into account there would have been an increase in our total of attendance for the year instead of a decrease. Should the ravages of plague continue for another year, the statistics for institutions closed will be fully recorded so that the actual position may be ascertained as precisely as possible. It is permissible to hope for the best, but already the first warnings of a recrudescence of the disease have been received and at Dhuliá schools are closed or about to be closed.

Meanwhile the year has been one of great educational activity. One of the results of the Simlá Conference held in 1901 was that a large assignment of

Rs. 6,00,000 was made to the Bombay Presidency for Primary and Secondary Education. Consideration of the best method of expending this large sum has resulted in the addition to the administration staff of two highly trained Inspectresses of Schools and in the provision of funds for additional subordinate Inspectors: in the erection of buildings for a complete Vernacular Training College at Poona and in the enlargement and improvement of all the other Vernacular Training Colleges: in the creation of a College for the training of Secondary Teachers in Government and Aided Schools: in the provision of hostels in connection with several Government High Schools: in a liberal addition to the allotment for grants to Aided Schools and, last, but most important, perhaps, of all, in a substantial increase to the Provincial grant to all District Local Boards and Municipal Boards throughout the Presidency. Much more remains to be done and can be done in time if funds are available. Special assignments are requisite if progress is to be made in Industrial and Technical Education and in many directions great improvements are possible if funds can be obtained, but I recognise with gratitude the liberality with which our educational resources have been enhanced, and, after many years of necessary economy and depression, I rejoice at the opportunity which has been afforded for onward progress and for the alleviation of that financial pressure which has been felt so heavily by all administrative agencies engaged in the work of Education.

E. GILES,

September 27*th*, 1903. Director of Public Instruction.



APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the Official Year 1902-1903.

(For details, see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.			
				COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.						
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns * and Villages.	Population. †		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
188,631.	Towns. 345 Villages 40,696 Total... 41,041	Males ... 13,104,675 Females. 12,377,740 Total ... 25,482,415	Institutions. For Males ...	10	5	422	8,260	7	37	8,741	62	2,387	11,190	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 29·77
			Institutions. For Females.	...	...	67	775	11	1	854	...	174	1,028	
			Institutions. Total ...	10	5	489	9,035	18	38	9,595	62	2,561	12,218	
			Scholars. Males ...	1,889	1,107	41,374	404,921	402	3,385	453,078	2,312	54,644	510,034	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.‡ 25·95
			Scholars. Females ...	26	46	4,861	72,058	174	43	77,208	449	12,017	89,674	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.‡ 4·83
			Scholars. Total ...	1,915	1,153	46,235	476,979	576	3,428	530,286	2,761	66,661	599,708	15·69

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of the Native States where schools are under the supervision and control of Government are shown in paragraph 3 of the report.

‡ The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

GENERAL

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

(For details, see

		Total Direct Expenditure on			
		Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.	
		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
1		2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ...	For Males, ...	4,00,193	1,81,638	17,26,311	30,81,003
	For Females	.....	.....	3,29,560	4,79,173
	Total ...	4,00,193	1,81,638	20,55,871	35,60,176
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction...		5·1	2·2	16·2	37·9
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.		·8	.....	·7	83·8
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction...		2·1	.....	8·4	78·6
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		4·9	2·2	25	43·3
3. Average Annual Cost† of educating each Pupil in—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	160 1 6	57 5 5	26 9 0	4 14 7
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	.....	.....	0 3 11	1 3 4
	Total Cost ...	288 13 1	174 0 0	52 6 10	7 4 3
Local Fund Schools‡ ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	.....	3 2 8
	Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	3 3 6	2 13 11
	Total Cost ...	.....	.....	14 6 11	6 8 8
Municipal Schools‡ ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	5 14 6	2 1 1
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	6 9 6	3 12 8
	Total Cost ...	.....	.....	24 13 2	7 10 10
Institutions in Native States ...	Cost to Native State Revenues ...	253 0 11	.....	25 4 1	4 13 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	.....	.....	0 12 4	0 6 1
	Total Cost ...	283 7 1	.....	42 7 8	5 12 4
Aided Institutions ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	45 4 9	.....	10 12 7	1 4 8
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	12 14 0	.....	0 11 10	0 4 1
	Total Cost ...	150 7 6	.....	47 13 5	7 8 6
Unaided Institutions	Total Cost ...	.....	.....	26 4 11	9 3 4
All Institutions ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	68 10 2	57 5 5	8 10 5	2 5 2
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	8 0 1	.....	0 14 5	2 7 1
	Total Cost ...	201 8 1	175 2 6	41 10 11	8 5 0

TABLE II.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

General Table IV.)

Public Instruction.§			Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								
School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.										
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,07,922	4,03,540	59,00,607	1,89,400	51,390	3,23,805	1,35,384	3,40,442	84,568	1,39,362	12,64,351	71,64,958
51,887	400	8,61,020	...	...	1,315	16,180	1,33,928	4,191	35,186	1,90,800	10,51,820
1,59,809	4,03,940	67,61,627	1,89,400	51,390	3,25,120	1,51,564	4,74,370	88,759	1,74,548	14,55,151	82,16,778
3	7·6	72	...	2	8·9	1·2	11	2·9	2	28	100
4·1	2·5	91·9	...	...	1	2·9	4·2	...	...	8·1	100
·7	4·3	94·1	...	...	1·7	·5	3·7	...	...	5·9	100
1·9	4·9	82·2	2·3	·7	4·1	1·9	5·8	1	2·1	17·8	100

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
115 15 6	117 13 9	46 0 9
52 12 3	2 11 0	3 7 1
174 14 11	143 9 7	83 4 5
7 6 5	24 6 1	3 3 1
191 9 7	41 7 7	2 15 0
212 5 4	107 0 10	6 11 4
50 12 10	32 9 9	2 4 9
79 11 2	51 0 1	4 0 3
180 8 0	111 3 3	8 10 3
214 11 0	23 9 9	6 13 0
.....	.....	0 6 6
258 5 8	23 9 10	8 13 1
65 0 7	51 8 3	4 2 1
.....	12 4 7	0 9 8
223 5 8	152 8 1	18 6 2
226 2 8	190 6 10	20 2 1
95 12 0	59 13 3	3 14 7
44 8 11	12 0 10	2 7 1
189 9 2	121 3 8	13 5 1

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*) are calculated from the figures given in columns 8*a*, 8*b*, 8*c*, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.															
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION. — English	2	504	502	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	192	249	227
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Law	2	334	299	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	657	582	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	135	133	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	27	23	17	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	1,657	1,539	1,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	192	249	227
Secondary Schools.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys — High Schools	20	4,996	5,513	4,731	...	...	...	...	1	...	137	126	22	4,078	4,252	3,484
For Boys — Middle Schools — English.	6	1,028	1,082	956	5	185	191	167	69	3,236	3,679	3,070	92	4,360	4,445	3,723
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools	1	...	79	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English	1	47	45	34	...	...	...	...	1	25	27	18	1	7	7	5
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	28	6,071	6,719	5,794	5	185	191	167	71	3,261	3,843	3,213	115	8,445	8,704	7,212
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	10	949	1,132	900	3,830	189,478	212,087	147,663	541	68,875	72,911	54,109	2,028	107,921	112,005	85,089
For Girls	3	181	381	252	154	6,833	8,102	4,719	172	10,519	13,097	7,726	219	15,171	15,413	10,057
Total	13	1,130	1,513	1,152	3,984	196,306	220,189	152,382	716	69,394	86,008	61,835	2,247	123,092	127,418	96,046
Schools for Special Instruction.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Masters	5	353	484	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49	45	43
Training Schools for Mistresses	2	80	145	121	2	16	15	13	1	9	10	8	1	29	28	25
Schools of Art	1	450	440	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Medical Schools	3	230	228	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	1	166	142	113	1	248	224	161	4	143	137	92	4	553	553	432
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	37	28	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	1	107	87	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	4	198	188	139	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	6	...	31	30	24
Reformatory School, Yeravda	1	116	124	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17	1,593	1,746	1,479	4	371	330	257	6	168	192	134	6	662	659	524
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	65	10,451	11,517	9,753	3,993	196,862	220,710	152,806	793	72,823	90,043	65,182	2,371	132,391	137,030	104,009

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ...
   *(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ...
2. ELEMENTARY, TEACHING—
   (*a*) A Vernacular only or mainly ... For Boys ... / ,, Girls ...
   (*b*) The Korán only ... For Boys ... / ,, Girls ...
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ... For Boys ... / ,, Girls ...

Total ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

* The description of such schools and the subjects taught should

TABLE III.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

Under Private Management.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.											Hindus.							
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
5	1,219	1,235	997	...	...	...	...	10	1,915	1,915	1,915	1	18	42	819	630	57	...	334	15	26	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	334	334	...	...	...	4	107	179	5	...	36	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	657	657	...	...	113	58	85	162	21	...	208	10	46	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	135	135	...	...	...	5	45	60	2	...	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	27	...	...	...	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1,219	1,235	997	...	...	...	...	15	3,068	3,068	1,915	1	131	109	1,080	1,034	85	...	601	28	72	...
41	9,289	10,322	8,684	20	6,056	6,473	5,378	104	24,419	24,419	11,799	10,657	1,185	1,770	6,859	8,790	1,494	8	4,047	266	219	...
97	5,758	6,044	5,032	49	2,253	2,324	1,931	313	16,820	16,748	2,523	12,076	668	1,503	4,008	7,306	1,364	1	966	104	459	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	2,111	2,069	1,654	1	100	92	87	21	2,211	2,211	622	446	1,306	197	21	16	14	...	591	66	...	304
40	2,620	2,465	1,959	3	86	75	55	46	2,785	2,785	147	358	729	1,507	21	127	28	...	312	53	...	509
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	19,778	20,900	17,329	73	8,495	8,964	7,451	489	46,235	46,163	15,091	23,537	3,888	4,977	11,812	16,239	2,900	9	5,916	494	678	813
1,753	66,107	71,225	58,063	95	5,457	5,043	4,099	3,260	428,782	53	3,173	425,887	9	7,430	60,963	268,310	84,028	897	4,638	2,502	24,042	...
208	13,933	15,567	11,264	19	1,560	1,416	1,110	775	48,197	...	178	48,086	...	3,184	8,876	26,448	5,636	28	3,590	435	...	1,081
1,961	80,040	86,792	69,327	114	7,017	6,459	5,209	9,035	476,979	53	3,351	473,973	9	10,614	69,844	294,758	89,664	925	8,228	2,937	24,942	1,081
1	...	80	77	...	...	...	...	7	402	...	402	402	...	1	165	181	55	...	...	...	...	...
4	31	30	27	1	9	6	6	11	174	35	21	153	25	38	46	47	13	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	450	...	...	...	6	90	77	188	17	...	63	9	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	4	232	127	...	...	...	5	126	69	26	...	5	1	3	...
1	17	15	14	...	...	...	...	1	17	17	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	3	1	...	...
7	804	802	736	2	53	41	39	19	1,967	25	...	867	18	154	369	814	437	...	143	32	10	...
1	31	29	26	2	48	41	33	4	79	31	...	...	...	2	4	31	...	...	37	5	...	...
1	40	32	28	...	...	...	...	2	147	...	...	107	...	40	3	49	55	...	...	...	...	...
2	175	169	84	...	...	...	...	6	420	1	...	30	1	7	141	109	23	2	134	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	116	...	...	...	...	...	1	97	18	...	...	...	...	...
18	1,100	1,160	995	5	110	88	78	56	4,004	236	423	1,559	50	338	935	1,597	644	2	390	48	43	...
2,181	102,137	110,087	89,248	192	15,622	15,511	12,738	9,595	530,286	49,520	20,780	499,070	4,078	16,038	83,671	313,628	93,293	936	15,135	3,507	25,735	1,891
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	2,215	...	2,131	84	...	...	...	14	2,201	...	...	...	377	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	502	...	502	73	...	...	413	89	...	...	...	...	51	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	84,138	240	1,094	34,138	5	2,261	2,973	23,133	5,128	...	619	17	1,351	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	924	...	...	924	...	...	2	508	413	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	23,176	...	7,866	15,310	...	...	...	123	23,053	...	...	...	4,842	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	5,524	...	4,476	1,048	...	...	...	...	5,524	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	2,901	242	...	2,679	...	953	217	1,613	99	...	19	...	406	1,030
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,623	69,422	482	16,113	54,264	5	3,214	3,605	25,480	36,418	...	683	17	7,048	1,030
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,218	599,708	50,002	36,893	553,324	4,083	19,252	87,276	339,108	129,711	936	15,818	3,524	32,783	2,924

be given in the A. R. under unrecognised schools.

GENERAL TABLE III-A.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
				Bráhmins.	Non-Bráhmins.				
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—									
Arts Colleges—									
English ...	Male	14	39	817	629	57	...	320	13
	Female	4	3	2	1	...	...	14	2
Oriental...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional training—									
Law ...	Male	...	4	107	179	5	...	36	3
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	Male	98	51	84	161	21	...	187	9
	Female	15	7	1	1	...	...	21	1
Engineering	Male	...	5	45	60	2	...	23	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	Male	...	...	24	3	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	131	109	1,080	1,034	85	...	601	28
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—									
Secondary Schools—									
For Boys—									
High Schools...	Male	1,008	1,749	6,858	8,789	1,494	8	4,041	253
	Female	177	21	1	1	...	...	6	13
Middle Schools—									
English	Male	430	1,373	4,903	7,304	1,364	1	889	97
	Female	238	130	5	2	...	...	73	7
Vernacular	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—									
High Schools...	Male	208	56	2	1	...	...	19	18
	Female	1,038	141	19	15	14	...	572	48
Middle Schools—									
English	Male	243	197	3	8	7	...	36	15
	Female	486	1,310	21	119	21	...	276	43
Vernacular	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,888	4,977	11,812	16,239	2,960	9	5,916	494

GENERAL TABLE III-A—*continued.*

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
				Bráhmins.	Non-Bráhmins.				
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—*continued.*									
Primary Schools—									
For Boys	Male	8	6,216	56,205	257,362	76,864	857	3,904	2,424
	Female	1	1,214	4,763	10,948	7,164	40	734	78
For Girls	Male	...	153	12	155	519	...	195	47
	Female	...	3,031	8,864	26,293	5,117	28	3,395	388
Total		9	10,614	69,844	294,758	89,664	925	8,228	2,937
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—									
Schools for Special Instruction—									
Training Schools	Male	...	1	165	181	55	...	...	...
	Female	25	38	46	47	13	...	5	...
School of Art	Male	4	86	77	188	17	...	51	9
	Female	2	4	...	...	...	...	12	...
Law Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	Male	...	4	126	69	24	...	5	1
	Female	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male	...	1	...	12	...	...	3	1
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	Male	18	147	369	811	437	...	143	32
	Female	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools.	Male	...	2	4	31	...	...	37	5
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools.	Male	...	40	3	49	55	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	Male	1	7	144	109	23	2	122	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Reformatory School, Yerávda.	Male	...	...	1	97	18	...	...	...
Total		50	338	935	1,597	644	2	390	48
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		4,078	16,038	83,671	313,628	93,293	936	15,135	3,507
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—									
1. ADVANCED TEACHING—									
(*a*) Arabic or Persian.	Male	...	...	...	14	1,824	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	577	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	Male	...	...	407	44	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	6	45	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...

GENERAL TABLE III-A—*concluded.*

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
			Bráhmins.	Non-Bráhmins.				
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*								
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—A—VERNACULAR ONLY OR MAINLY—								
For Boys ... Male ...	4	2,134	2,940	22,693	4,590	...	409	15
Female ...	1	127	33	440	538	...	210	2
For Girls ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	2	508	413	...	1	...
3. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—THE KORAN ONLY—								
For Boys ... Male ...	...	...	...	123	18,211	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	4,842	...	...	...
For Girls ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	1,030	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	4,494	...	...	...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS NOT CONFORMING TO DEPARTMENTAL STANDARDS—								
For Boys ... Male ...	...	709	217	1,466	92	...	11	...
Female ..	...	244	...	147	7	...	8	...
For Girls ... Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...	5	3,214	3,605	25,480	36,418	...	683	17
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,083	19,252	87,276	339,103	129,711	936	15,818	3,524

GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC									
	UNDER PUBLIC									
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District		
	Provincial Revenues.	Imperial Fund.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	2	3a	3b	3c
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.											
Arts Colleges.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	80,366	...	...	...	47,556	...	17,064	1,44,986	.....	.....	...
Oriental	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.											
Law	2,264	...	...	...	21,020	...	1,875	25,159	.....	.....	...
Medicine	.....	...	...	...	79,480	...	2,732	82,212	.....	.....	...
Engineering	44,963	...	...	...	15,872	...	...	60,835	.....	.....	...
Teaching	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Agricultural	12,232	...	...	...	.....	...	...	12,232	.....	.....	...
Total	1,39,825	...	...	...	1,63,928	...	21,671	3,25,424	.....	.....	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.											
Secondary Schools.											
For Boys. High Schools	1,56,327	...	...	...	1,41,511	25	5,919	3,03,782	.....	.....	...
For Boys. Middle Schools English	12,726	...	...	1,643	22,993	...	19	37,381	.....	615	...
For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
,, Girls. High Schools	7,966	...	...	...	536	...	747	9,249	.....	.....	...
,, Girls. Middle Schools English	1,438	...	...	...	401	..	...	1 839	.....	.....	...
,, Girls. Middle Schools Vernacular	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total	1,78,457	...	...	1,643	1,65,441	25	6,685	3,52,251	.....	615	...
Primary Schools.											
For Boys	4,728	...	...	1,800	1,467	...	...	7,995	6,81,790	5,93,096	...
,, Girls	2,700	...	30	...	196	...	68	2,994	11,982	38,871	600
Total	7,428	...	30	1,800	1,663	...	68	10,989	6,96,772	6,31,967	600
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.											
School for Special Instruction.											
Training Schools for Masters	59,031	...	28,211	684	.....	457	*1,295	89,678	.....	.....	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	13,912	...	3,321	975	3	118	†2,026	20,355	111	2,874	200
Schools of Art	51,504	...	...	...	3,751	...	5,773	61,028	.....	.....	...
Law Schools	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Medical Schools	25,448	...	3,000	...	2,930	...	2,658	34,036	.....	.....	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	3,143	...	...	...	856	...	5,023	9,022	7,680	6,328	...
Commercial Schools	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Agricultural Schools	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	6,736	...
Other Schools	43,056	...	...	...	2,640	...	...	45,696	.....	.....	...
Reformatory School, Yerávda	8,497	...	...	...	.....	...	2,119	10,616	.....	.....	...
Total	2,04,591	...	34,532	1,659	10,180	575	18,894	2,70,431	7,791	15,938	200
Buildings	70,132	...	...	...	.....	...	...	70,132	67,775	30,559	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	31,519	...	...	...	.....	...	...	31,519	37,539	.....	...
Total	1,01,651	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1,01,651	1,05,314	30,559	...
University	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Direction	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Inspection	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Scholarships held in Medical Colleges	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Scholarships held in Other Professional Colleges.	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Scholarships held in Medical Schools	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Scholarships held in Other Special Schools	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Miscellaneous	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total Expenditure of Public Instruction	6,31,352	...	34,562	5,102	3,41,212	600	47,318	10,60,746	8,09,877	6,79,079	800

* Of this Rs. 990 is from
† Includes Rs. 291 from

TABLE IV.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.		
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Fund levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.
3*d*	3*e*	3*f*	3	4*a*	4*b*	4*c*	4*d*	4*e*	4*f*	4	5*a*	5*b*	5*c*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,011	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,011	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,729	1,520	...	...	4,249	1,47,280	2,886	...
1,948	194	...	2,757	22,691	308	22,427	44,644	561	344	90,975	72,157	1,642	2,175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	180	385	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,948	194	...	2,757	22,691	308	25,336	46,164	561	344	95,404	2,19,822	4,528	2,175
1,07,977	1,583	1,366	13,88,312	1,46,469	58,254	2,62,070	73,483	258	13,509	5,54,043	5,33,461	38,531	5,341
...	...	147	51,600	31,188	6,724	64,049	2,456	24	1,989	1,06,430	85,525	3,034	1,789
1,07,977	1,583	1,513	14,40,412	1,77,657	64,978	3,26,119	75,939	282	15,498	6,60,473	6,18,986	41,565	7,130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500	...	...
...	...	...	3,185	508	500	797	...	...	...	1,805	8,362	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,977	26,985	5,618	1,910	8,486	...	...	2,955	18,969	13,836	...	...
...	...	...	...	317	...	401	128	...	...	846	...	...	...
...	...	...	6,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	396	28	...	...	424	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,977	36,906	6,443	2,410	10,080	156	...	2,955	22,044	31,698	...	...
...	4,369	...	1,02,703	19,828	5,200	16,029	...	...	12,126	53,183	46,005	...	...
...	...	...	37,539	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5,305	404	...
...	4,369	...	1,40,242	19,828	5,200	16,030	...	...	12,126	53,184	51,310	404	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,09,925	6,146	14,490	16,20,317	2,26,619	72,896	3,77,565	1,22,259	843	30,923	8,31,105	9,84,827	46,497	9,305

Native State Revenues.

PUBLIC

Objects of Expenditure.	Under Public Management—*continued.*				Under Private						
	Maintained by Native States—*continued.*				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by						
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Imperial Fund.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.
1	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6f	6g
Collegiate Education.											
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	7,480	...	86	70,577	55,943	...	6,450	9,449	84,791	1,413	26,584
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.											
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	...	680
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,480	...	86	70,577	55,943	...	6,450	9,449	85,311	1,413	27,264
School Education, General.											
Secondary Schools.											
For Boys. High Schools	1,02,212	372	3,106	2,55,856	1,16,752	...	3,944	*6,510	1,93,238	38,724	1,24,649
For Boys. Middle Schools. English	35,614	92	1,751	1,13,131	42,205	3,163	1,150	3,504	63,362	20,691	65,623
For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	42,567	...	...	275	67,383	23,129	41,162
For Girls. Middle Schools. English	89	...	...	474	23,892	...	...	65	31,857	21,780	57,272
For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,37,915	464	4,857	3,69,761	2,25,416	3,163	5,094	10,334	3,55,840	1,04,344	2,88,706
Primary Schools.											
For Boys	59,554	2,434	3,804	6,13,125	77,584	...	2,706	†14,278	94,876	47,768	1,99,660
,, Girls	20	1,026	756	92,150	34,578	...	...	5,177	14,810	34,326	1,19,531
Total	59,574	3,460	4,560	7,35,275	1,12,162	...	2,706	19,455	1,09,686	82,094	3,19,191
School Education, Special.											
Schools for Special Instruction.											
Training Schools for Masters	80	...	...	9,580	2,500	...	...	...	...	6,164	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	14	...	904	9,280	4,654	...	...	...	3,179	1,398	6,074
School of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	835	...	1,976
Technical and Industrial Schools	1	...	1	13,838	47,694	...	2,500	10,000	5,021	15,320	57,113
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	138
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	3,920	...	...	...	...	...	8,933
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	476	...	...	...	1,615	343	1,194
Reformatory School, Yeravda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	95	...	905	32,698	61,244	...	2,900	10,000	10,801	23,225	76,528
Buildings	...	...	...	46,005	1,30,710	...	...	...	1	23,176	46,460
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	...	5,709	5,091	...	...	...	3,124	4,153	923
Total	...	...	...	51,714	1,35,801	...	...	...	3,125	27,629	47,383
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure of Public Instruction.	2,05,064	3,924	10,408	12,60,025	5,90,566	3,163	17,150	49,238	5,64,763	2,38,705	7,59,072

* Of this Rs. 60 paid to Kolhapur State
† Includes Rs. 11 on account of Ramdurg

TABLE IV—*continued.*

INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*													
MANAGEMENT.						TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM							
Native States.		Unaided.								All other sources.			GRAND TOTAL.
											Public.		
Native State Revenues, &c.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	N. S. Revenues.	Imperial Fund.	
6*h*	6	7*a*	7*b*	7*c*	7	8*a*	8*b*	8*c*	8*d*	8*e*	8*f*	8*g*	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	1,84,630	...	...	...	...	1,33,309	6,450	9,449	1,39,827	45,147	63,011	...	4,00,193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,200	...	...	...	...	2,264	...	...	21,540	2,555	...	...	26,359
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,480	2,732	...	...	82,212
...	...	...	...	...	...	44,963	...	...	15,872	...	...	...	60,835
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,232
...	1,85,830	...	...	...	...	1,95,768	6,450	9,449	2,56,719	50,434	63,011	...	5,81,831
6,000	4,89,817	1,54,145	1,579	38,605	1,94,329	2,73,079	3,944	9,179	5,92,626	2,12,979	1,56,226	...	12,48,033
135	1,99,833	22,185	1,271	10,145	33,901	77,622	2,073	27,574	1,91,046	1,00,691	76,109	3,163	4,78,278
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,74,516	3,503	...	1,599	5,102	50,533	...	255	71,422	66,657	...	...	1,88,867
840	1,35,706	945	240	1,309	2,494	25,330	...	245	33,292	80,601	1,225	...	1,40,693
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,975	9,99,972	1,81,078	3,090	51,658	2,35,826	4,26,564	6,017	37,253	8,88,386	4,60,928	2,33,560	3,163	20,55,871
7,688	4,44,567	9,965	6,468	26,035	42,468	9,13,571	6,54,056	2,77,893	3,47,322	3,02,885	5,85,276	...	30,81,003
567	2,08,989	1,964	1,657	13,389	17,010	80,448	45,625	69,826	19,446	1,72,913	90,915	...	4,79,173
8,255	6,53,549	11,929	8,125	39,424	59,478	9,94,019	6,99,681	3,47,719	3,66,768	4,75,798	6,76,191	...	35,60,176
...	8,664	...	...	...	...	61,531	28,211	634	80	6,926	10,490	...	1,07,922
...	15,905	36	1,321	...	1,357	19,185	6,695	1,972	3,232	12,150	8,653	...	51,887
...	...	...	...	...	...	51,504	...	...	3,751	5,773	...	...	61,028
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	400	...	...	...	...	25,443	3,400	...	2,930	2,658	...	...	34,436
...	4,811	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	835	1,976	...	...	4,811
...	1,37,948	...	755	6,508	7,263	64,135	10,738	18,486	5,878	1,00,952	13,836	...	2,14,035
...	299	1,435	...	5,847	7,282	317	...	401	1,714	5,935	...	...	8,417
...	12,753	...	...	...	...	3,920	6,736	...	...	8,833	...	...	19,489
...	3,928	390	...	680	1,070	43,532	...	396	4,673	2,517	...	...	51,118
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,497	...	...	...	2,119	...	...	10,616
...	1,84,698	1,861	2,076	13,035	16,972	2,80,069	55,780	21,939	23,003	1,49,889	32,979	...	5,63,749
...	2,00,347	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,88,445	35,759	16,029	1	88,131	46,005	...	4,74,370
...	13,591	...	...	400	400	74,149	...	1	3,124	5,776	5,709	...	88,759
...	2,13,938	...	...	2,400	2,400	3,62,594	35,759	16,030	3,125	93,907	51,714	...	5,63,129
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,45,103	44,297	...	...	1,89,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	51,387	...	...	...	3	...	...	51,390
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,30,736	7,629	7,415	11,449	...	67,891	...	3,25,121
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,948	...	120	3,717	17,510	3,056	...	31,351
...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	5,079	...	...	5,279
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,526	...	...	...	561	...	...	5,087
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,316	6,411	75	2,099	20,442	8,348	...	50,691
...	...	...	...	...	...	72	8,544	1,303	103	14,062	5,725	...	29,809
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	...	...	1,160
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,065	8,818	1,037	...	9,436	1,006	...	26,362
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403	...	22	...	400	...	...	1,825
...	...	...	...	...	...	51,813	...	...	17,694	93,226	5,530	6,285	1,74,548
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,66,466	31,402	9,972	1,80,165	2,06,176	91,556	6,285	8,92,022
15,230	22,37,887	1,94,868	13,291	1,06,517	3,14,676	26,25,480	8,35,089	4,42,362	17,18,256	14,37,132	11,49,011	9,448	82,16,778

School is shown in Column 8*f*.
State School, and Rs. 244 on account of Káthiáwár Schools.

Return of the stages of instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—										
For Boys	Government	English	26	6,024	3,706	...	3,706	2,268	...	2,268
	District Board	English	5	185	26	...	26	159	...	159
	Municipal	English	70	3,236	942	...	942	2,294	...	2,294
	Native States	English	114	8,438	3,138	...	3,138	5,280	...	5,280
	Aided	English	138	15,047	4,061	65	4,126	6,552	159	6,711
	Unaided	English	69	8,309	3,322	...	3,322	4,805	18	4,823
	Total		422	41,239	15,795	65	15,260	21,358	177	21,535
For Girls	Government	English	2	47	...	15	15	...	32	32
	District Board	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	1	25	...	10	10	...	15	15
	Native States	English	1	7	...	...	...	...	7	7
	Aided	English	59	4,731	50	500	550	66	1,058	1,124
	Unaided	English	4	186	...	33	33	8	88	96
	Total		67	4,996	50	558	608	74	1,200	1,274
Total, Secondary Schools			489	46,235	15,245	623	15,868	21,432	1,377	22,809
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—										
For Boys	Government		10	949	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board		3,830	189,473	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		544	58,875	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		2,028	107,921	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		1,753	66,107	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		95	5,457	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		8,260	428,782	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Government		3	181	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board		154	6,833	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		172	10,519	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		219	15,171	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		208	13,933	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		19	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		775	48,197	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools			9,035	476,979	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total			9,524	523,214	15,245	623	15,868	21,432	1,377	22,809

TABLE V.

Education in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1902-1903.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not Reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
28	...	28	22	...	22	...	...	...	6,024	...	6,024
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	...	185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,236	...	3,236
11	...	11	9	...	9	...	...	...	8,438	...	8,438
1,525	120	1,645	2,227	280	2,507	35	23	58	14,400	647	15,047
81	3	84	63	10	73	7	...	7	8,278	31	8,309
1,645	123	1,768	2,321	290	2,611	42	23	65	40,561	678	41,239
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
83	931	1,014	446	1,163	1,609	148	286	434	793	3,938	4,731
2	16	18	8	29	37	2	...	2	20	166	186
85	947	1,032	454	1,192	1,646	150	286	436	813	4,183	4,996
1,730	1,070	2,800	2,775	1,482	4,257	192	309	501	41,374	4,861	46,235
403	1	404	283	2	285	248	12	260	934	15	949
57,493	600	58,093	69,758	3,524	73,282	48,692	9,406	58,098	175,943	13,530	189,473
22,018	99	22,117	22,905	403	23,308	12,551	899	13,450	57,474	1,401	58,875
36,473	157	36,630	42,402	1,065	43,467	25,891	1,933	27,824	104,766	3,155	107,921
12,785	533	13,318	29,200	3,116	32,316	17,542	2,931	20,473	59,527	6,580	66,107
1,421	19	1,440	2,270	74	2,344	1,505	168	1,673	5,196	261	5,457
130,593	1,409	132,002	166,818	8,184	175,002	106,429	15,349	121,778	403,840	24,942	428,782
...	53	53	...	80	80	...	48	48	...	181	181
2	899	901	7	2,253	2,260	...	3,672	3,672	9	6,824	6,833
9	1,529	1,538	18	4,293	4,311	19	4,651	4,670	46	10,473	10,519
...	2,682	2,682	13	6,045	6,058	2	6,429	6,431	15	15,156	15,171
96	3,517	3,613	473	5,366	5,839	373	4,108	4,481	942	12,991	13,933
14	497	511	33	443	476	22	551	573	69	1,491	1,560
121	9,177	9,298	544	18,480	19,024	416	19,459	19,875	1,081	47,116	48,197
130,714	10,586	141,300	167,362	26,664	194,026	106,845	34,808	141,653	404,921	72,058	476,979
132,444	11,656	144,100	170,137	28,146	198,283	107,037	35,117	142,154	446,295	76,919	523,214

GENERAL

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts Colleges.									
1. Master of Arts	4	5	...	9	23	31	...	...	54
2. Bachelor of Arts	5	5	...	10	134	201	...	78	413
3. B.Sc.	3	1	...	4	5	2	...	...	7
4. Intermediate Arts Examination	6	5	...	11	216	257	...	78	551
4. Intermediate Science Examination	2	2	...	4	7	8	...	...	15
4. Previous Examination	6	5	...	11	315	442	...	75	832
Oriental Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training.									
Law—									
1. Honours in Law	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
2. Bachelor of Law	1	...	...	1	166	...	...	...	166
3. First LL.B.	5	2	...	7	286	38	...	...	324
Medicine—									
1. M.D.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
2. M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.M.S.	2	...	...	2	91	...	...	...	91
4. First M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	171	...	...	...	171
4. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	187	...	...	...	187
Engineering—									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E.	1	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	26
4. Second L.C.E.	1	...	...	1	51	...	...	...	51
5. First L.C.E. (Old)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. „ „ (New)	1	...	...	1	57	...	...	...	57
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture—									
1. L. Ag.	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	4
2. Second Examination	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5
3. First Examination	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12
Schools for General Education.									
Matriculation — Boys	46	43	34	123	1,009	537	615	1,559	3,720
Matriculation — Girls	2	21	2	25	2	59	3	15	79
Middle School Examination — Boys	88	54	40	182	1,353	1,083	440	...	2,876
Middle School Examination — Girls	3	7	...	10	28	121	...	...	149
Upper Primary Examination — Boys	4,630	484	275	5,449	30,069	3,176	1,861	...	35,106
Upper Primary Examination — Girls	321	118	15	454	1,103	700	39	...	1,842

TABLE VI.

Bombay Presidency during the Official Year 1902-1903.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
							Bráhmins.	Non-Bráhmins.				
11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*	16*g*	16*h*
7	13	...	...	20	1	1		13	...	...	5	...
65	102	...	22	189	1	1		149	2	...	36	...
4	2	...	...	6	...	...		6	...	...	...	...
130	160	...	31	321	2	5		263	11	...	39	1
1	3	...	...	4	...	1		2	...	...	1	...
125	191	...	17	333	5	10		263	13	...	41	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...		1	...	...	...	...
64	...	...	...	64	...	3		52	...	...	9	...
93	10	...	...	103	...	...		85	2	...	13	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	...	...	...	...
37	...	...	...	37	3	5		13	2	...	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	...	...	...	...
81	...	...	...	81	3	6		31	2	...	38	1
123	...	...	...	123	3	12		53	6	...	48	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	23	...	1		14	...	...	8	...
37	...	...	...	37	...	2		28	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	...	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	38	...	2		31	2	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	3	...	...		3	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	4	...	...		4	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	11	...	...		11	...	...	...	...
572	298	251	193	1,314	23	54		1,002	39	...	193	3
1	35	2	7	45	18	5		2	...	...	18	2
846	568	258	...	1,672	41	98	509	880	62	...	80	2
19	115	...	...	134	34	80	2	1	...	...	17	...
15,794	1,539	898	...	18,231	...	151	4,627	11,145	1,928	37	308	35
740	391	25	...	1,156	14	50	302	558	48	...	164	20

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Schools for General Education—continued.									
Lower Primary Examination ... ... Boys	5,240	882	367	6,489	51,309	7,088	2,950	...	61,347
Lower Primary Examination ... ... Girls	421	137	45	603	3,420	1,343	202	...	4,965
University School Final Examination ... ... Boys	26	25	28	79	237	182	167	654	1,240
University School Final Examination ... ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination ... ... 1st Grade ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Public Service Certificate Examination ... ... 2nd „ ...	29	20	16	65	269	157	98	352	876
Public Service Certificate Examination ... ... 3rd „ ...	702	76	41	819	2,007	204	127	782	3,120
Schools for Special Education.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters ... ... 1st Year	...	...	...	...	232	41	...	67	340
1. Training School Examination for Masters ... ... 2nd „	6	1	...	7	179	23	...	25	227
1. Training School Examination for Masters ... ... 3rd „	...	...	...	...	106	14	...	22	142
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses ... ... 1st „	...	...	...	...	58	17	...	...	75
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses ... ... 2nd „	5	3	...	8	44	9	...	...	53
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses ... ... 3rd „	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	38
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses ... ... 4th „	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
School of Art Examination ... ... 3rd Grade Drawing.	...	...	1	1	34	...	5	5	44
School of Art Examination ... ... 2nd „ „	37	17	19	73	111	57	74	22	264
School of Art Examination ... ... 1st „ „	69	38	44	151	1,248	351	370	80	2,049
Vernacular Medical Examination ... ... 1st Year	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	4	71
Vernacular Medical Examination ... ... 2nd „	3	...	...	3	58	...	...	10	68
Vernacular Medical Examination ... ... 3rd „	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	5	70
Examination in Engineering	...	1	...	1	...	12	...	...	12
Examination in Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Examination. Junior	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Commercial Examination. Senior	...	1	12	13	...	22	98	15	135
Agricultural Examination ... High S. Classes. 2nd Year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Examination ... High S. Classes. 1st „ ...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10
Other Schools	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	5

TABLE VI—*continued.*

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
							Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.				
11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*	16*g*	16*h*
29,802	3,116	1,612	...	34,530	1	373	7,329	2,354	4,911	70	432	60
2,222	757	136	...	3,115	...	96	860	1,699	185	2	231	42
175	122	88	198	583	3	5	549		14	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	66	53	140	399	2	1	175	190	22	...	9	...
917	79	40	232	1,268	1	9	621	456	181	...	...	...
207	37	...	28	272	...	30	121	83	29	...	...	9
156	20	...	10	186	...	18	86	61	19	...	...	2
102	12	...	12	126	...	12	58	44	12	...	...	...
41	16	...	...	57	14	5	22	11	3	...	2	...
36	8	...	...	44	7	5	20	7	3	...	1	1
33	...	...	...	33	...	5	17	11	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2
12	...	2	1	15	...	...	5	9	...	...	1	...
43	16	19	5	83	...	3	43	29	...	...	7	1
321	112	147	18	598	10	20	215	243	49	1	57	3
53	...	...	4	57	...	...	24	8	5	10	10	...
52	...	...	9	61	...	1	22	13	3	15	7	...
56	...	...	5	61	...	2	19	17	1	13	9	...
...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Result of this examination is not yet received.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	9	...	...	9		...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...

GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of Local Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by District Local Boards.											In Institutions managed by			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Cess.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Board Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,450	6,450
Oriental	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,450	6,450
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*															
For Boys. High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,944	3,944
For Boys. Middle Schools. English	5	185	191	167	..	615	..	1,948	194	..	2,757	..	308	1,150	2,073
For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls. High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls. Middle Schools. English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	185	191	167	..	615	..	1,948	194	..	2,757	..	308	5,094	6,017
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	3,830	189,473	212,087	147,663	6,84,790	5,93,096	..	1,07,977	1,583	1,366	13,88,812	..	58,254	2,706	6,54,053
For Girls	154	6,833	8,102	4,719	11,982	38,871	600	..	..	147	51,600	30	6,724	..	45,625
Total	3,984	196,306	220,189	152,382	6,96,772	6,31,967	600	1,07,977	1,583	1,513	14,40,412	30	64,978	2,70	6,99,681
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,211	..	..	28,211
Training Schools for Mistresses	2	16	15	13	111	2,874	200	..	..	..	3,185	3,321	500	..	6,6.5
School of Art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	400	3,400
Technical and Industrial Schools	1	248	228	161	7,680	6,328	..	..	..	12,977	26,985	..	1,910	2,500	10,738
Commercial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools	1	107	87	83	..	6,736	..	..	..	..	6,736	..	..	..	6,736
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	371	330	257	7,791	15,938	200	..	..	12,977	36,906	34,532	2,410	2,900	55,780
Buildings	..	..	..	..	67,775	30,559	..	..	4,369	..	1,02,703	..	5,200	..	35,759
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	..	..	..	..	37,539	..	..	..	..	..	37,539	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	1,05,314	30,559	..	..	4,369	..	1,40,242	..	5,200	..	35,759
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,029
Scholarships held in .. Arts Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in .. Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,411
Scholarships held in .. Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,544
Scholarships held in .. Medical Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in .. Technical and Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,818
Scholarships held in .. Other Special Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,402
GRAND TOTAL	3,993	196,862	220,710	152,806	8,09,877	6,79,079	800	1,09,925	6,146	14,490	16,20,317	34,562	72,896	17,150	8,35,089

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Boards on Municipal and Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,449	9,449	15,899	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,449	9,449	15,899	
1	..	137	125	..	2,729	..	1,520	..	..	4,249	..	..	*6,450	9,179	13,123	* Exclusive of Rs. 60 paid to the Kolhápur State School.
69	3,236	3,679	3,070	22,691	22,427	308	44,644	561	344	90,975	1,643	..	3,504	27,574	29,647	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	255	255	
1	25	27	18	..	180	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	65	245	245	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
71	3,261	3,843	3,213	22,691	25,336	308	46,164	561	344	95,404	1,643	..	10,274	37,253	43,270	
544	58,875	72,911	54,109	1,46,469	2,62,070	58,254	73,483	258	13,509	5,54,043	1,800	..	†14,023	2,77,893	9,31,949	† Exclusive of Rs. 244 on account of Káthiáwár Schools and Rs. 11 on account of Rámdurg Schools.
172	10,519	13,097	7,726	31,188	64,049	6,724	2,456	24	1,989	1,06,430	..	600	5,177	69,826	1,15,451	
716	69,394	86,008	61,935	1,77,657	3,26,119	64,978	75,939	282	15,498	6,60,473	1,800	600	19,200	3,47,719	10,47,400	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	684	..	..	684	28,895	
1	9	10	8	508	797	500	..	..	..	1,805	975	200	..	1,972	8,667	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,400	
4	143	137	92	5,618	8,486	1,910	..	..	2,955	18,969	..	..	10,000	18,486	29,224	
1	..	37	28	317	401	..	128	..	..	846	..	..	..	401	401	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,736	
..	16	8	6	..	396	..	28	..	..	424	..	..	..	396	396	
6	168	192	134	6,443	10,080	2,410	156	..	2,955	22,044	1,659	200	10,000	21,939	77,719	
..	..	..	..	19,828	16,029	5,200	..	..	12,126	53,183	..	..	..	16,029	51,788	
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	
..	..	..	..	19,828	16,030	5,200	..	..	12,126	53,184	..	..	..	16,030	51,789	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,415	15,044	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	120	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	6,486	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,303	9,847	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,037	9,855	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,972	41,374	
783	72,823	90,043	65,182	2,26,619	3,77,565	72,896	1,22,259	843	30,923	8,31,105	5,102	800	48,323	4,42,362	12,77,451	

GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Boys' and Girls' Hostels or Boarding-houses in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1902-1903.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of					Expenditure from								
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Imperial Fund.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Native States Revenues, &c.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
For Boys.																
1. Managed by Government	10	615	75	...	70	...	470	14,153	...	...	...	115	442	713	...	15,423
2. Managed by District Local Boards ...	5	195	...	...	18	60	117	...	...	435	...	...	...	...	...	435
3. Managed by Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Maintained by Native States	3	96	...	...	47	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,386	5,386
5. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States	45	3,593	151	...	994	2,105	343	10,618	6,285	...	...	10,505	52,690	9,145	...	89,243
6. Unaided...	10	794	21	3	331	398	41	...	...	...	...	2,279	1,458	7,868	...	11,605
For Girls.																
1. Managed by Government	3	77	...	...	31	...	46	72	...	...	...	...	...	940	...	1,012
2. Managed by District Local Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
3. Managed by Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Maintained by Native States	1	31	...	...	...	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	144
5. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States	28	2,413	...	...	920	1,486	7	10,009	...	...	...	4,795	8,031	10,591	...	33,426
6. Unaided	1	312	...	...	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348	...	1,348

APPENDIX B.

SPECIAL RETURNS FOR EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN SCHOOLS.*

No. 1.

Attendance.

Class of Institutions.	Aided Schools.				Unaided Schools.				Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils on 31st March 1903.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1903 learning			Classification of Pupils on 31st March 1903 according to Race or Creed.							Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on Rolls on 31st March 1903.	Average monthly number on Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on Rolls on 31st March 1903.	Average monthly number on Rolls.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans or Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brâhmins.	Non-Brâhmins.	Mahomedans.	Buddists.	Pârsis.	Others.		
For Boys. High Schools ...	9	1,122	1,119	974	1	61	70	67	10	1,183	1,183	606	43	1,072	47	1	5	7	...	27	24	183	...
For Boys. Middle Schools ..	13	488	487	420	...	...	...	...	13	488	488	40	25	471	6	...	...	...	...	7	4	177	...
For Girls. High Schools ...	12	1,502	1,467	1,181	...	...	...	...	12	1,502	1,502	429	1	1,292	79	...	1	9	...	69	52	...	239
For Girls. Middle Schools .	10	536	510	410	...	...	...	...	10	536	536	82	4	486	14	...	...	2	...	22	12	...	194
Total ...	44	3,648	3,583	2,985	1	61	70	67	45	3,709	3,709	1,166	73	3,321	146	1	6	18	...	125	92	360	433
Normal Schools	3	28	27	24	...	...	...	...	3	28	28	21	7	25	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	1	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	35	33	30	...	...	...	...	4	35	28	21	7	32	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	48	3,683	3,616	3,015	1	61	70	67	49	3,744	3,737	1,187	80	3,353	148	1	6	18	...	126	92	360	433

* Excluding the schools in Aden.

No. 2.

Expenditure.

	Aided Institutions.							Unaided Institutions.				Total Expenditure from				Total.
	Provincial.	Imperial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, Endowments and all other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Boys. High Schools.	33,837	...	360	43,116	10,161	32,935	1,20,409	7,640	...	9,875	17,515	33,837	360	50,756	52,971	1,37,924
For Boys. Middle Schools	6,638	3,163	315	10,968	14,790	27,857	63,731	...	..	...	...	6,638	315	10,968	45,810	63,731
For Girls. High Schools .	36,682	...	255	50,405	13,944	31,113	1,32,399	...	...	...	...	36,682	255	50,405	45,057	1,32,399
For Girls. Middle Schools	7,239	...	...	13,382	6,706	25,220	52,547	...	...	...	...	7,239	...	13,382	31,926	52,547
Total ...	84,396	3,163	930	1,17,871	45,601	1,17,125	3,69,086	7,640	...	9,875	17,515	84,396	930	1,25,511	1,75,764	3,86,601
Normal Schools ...	4,654	...	...	3,179	1,218	6,674	15,725	...	...	...	...	4,654	...	3,179	7,892	15,725
Industrial Schools ...	1,050	...	...	...	...	59	1,109	...	...	...	...	1,050	...	...	59	1,109
Drawing Classes ...	17	...	...	518	...	240	775	...	...	...	...	17	...	518	240	775
Total ...	5,721	...	...	3,697	1,218	6,973	17,609	...	...	...	...	5,721	...	3,697	8,191	17,609
Scholarships	2,220	...	...	...	...	4,597	6,817	...	...	455	455	2,220	...	...	5,052	7,272
Buildings	16,814	...	...	...	250	8,494	25,558	...	...	...	...	16,814	...	...	8,744	25,558
Furniture and Apparatus.	1,956	...	...	...	...	...	1,956	...	...	...	...	1,956	...	...	...	1,956
Total ...	20,990	...	...	...	250	13,091	34,331	...	...	455	455	20,990	...	...	13,796	34,786
Grand Total ...	1,11,107	3,163	930	1,21,568	47,069	1,37,189	4,21,026	7,640	...	10,330	17,970	1,11,107	930	1,29,208	1,97,751	4,38,996

No. 3.

Stages of Instruction.

Class of Schools.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
										1			2					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Boys	231	45	276	307	79	386	378	84	462	350	115	465	45	37	82	1,311	360	1,671
Girls	22	218	240	24	328	352	55	475	530	249	418	667	83	166	249	433	1,605	2,038
Total ...	253	263	516	331	407	738	433	559	992	599	533	1,132	128	203	331	1,744	1,965	3,709

No. 4.

Boarding-houses.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of					Expenditure from								
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Imperial Fund.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Native States Revenues, &c.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Boys.																
1 Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States	7	380	...	...	380	...	...	5,769	6,285	...	...	3,736	631	600	...	16,021
2 Unaided	1	70	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,898	...	2,898
For Girls.																
1 Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States	8	480	...	...	480	...	...	8,736	...	...	...	2,629	350	537	...	12,452

Administration Reports.—

Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1902-1903.

Educational Department.
No. 2183

Bombay Castle,
10th November 1903.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, No. 6251, dated the 23rd October 1903.

Forwarding eight copies of his Annual Report on Public Instruction for the year 1902-1903; and requesting that early orders may be issued thereon.

Memorandum from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6272, dated the 23rd October 1903.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6476, dated the 29th October 1903.

"In continuation of this office letter No. 6251, dated the 23rd instant, I have the honour to submit in the subjoined table the information required in paragraph 7 of the Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 2196, dated the 10th December 1902:—

Name of the Division.	Number of schools teaching Rural Standards on 31st March 1903.	Number of pupils in such schools on 31st March 1903.
Central Division	666	22,941
Northern Division	567	18,192
Southern Division	921	23,276
Sind	6*	121
Káthiáwár	128	3,137
Total ...	2,288	67,667

* The Rural Standards were only introduced during the year under report.

" * * * * * * "

Resolution.—Owing more especially to the prevalence of plague at the end of the year of report, the figures worked out for the 31st March 1903 give an unduly unfavourable impression of the progress of education, which was on the whole better in the year under review than in the previous year.

2. Jains should be shown in future, as in past reports, as non-Brahmins and not as Buddhists as they do not properly fall under the latter head.

3. Arrangements are being made to provide quarters for the students of the Grant Medical College and the construction of a lecture theatre for the anatomical class is under consideration.

4. The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the growing popularity of the Agricultural Branch of the College of Science and the success of the students in the University Examinations. The need of quarters for the students of the College has been recognised by Government who have undertaken to meet it so soon as funds are available.

5. The education of the Mahomedans of Sind has recently been dealt with in Government Resolution No. 1601 of 10th August last.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 July, 2017

9. A committee was appointed by Government Resolution No. 1030 of 29th May 1903 to consider the best means of providing accommodation for public primary schools in the City of Bombay.

H. O. QUIN,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Director of Public Instruction,
All Collectors,
All Political officers, except the Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press,
The Revenue Department,
The General Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Editors' Table, Bombay,
The Editors' Table, Poona,
The Editors' Table, Belgaum,
The Editors' Table, Dhárwár,
The Editors' Table, Karáchi,
The Under Secretary of State for India,
The Government of India. } By letter.